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COLMAN'S

ESTABLISHED 1848

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SAINT LOUIS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

No. 19, Vol. XXXIV.

Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to syrup and sugar making from sorgo.

Letter from L. A. Russell.

COL. COLMAN: My request to be placed in correspondence with some of the sorgo planters, has brought its fruit. Many thanks to you for publishing my letter. Over fifty letters have already reached me from the northwestern States, from the publication of that letter in the RURAL WORLD. To give the necessary and required attention to my business, and answer every letter in a given time, was a task which I felt I could not perform; I therefore ask a small space in the columns of the RURAL WORLD, and beg the indulgence of my correspondents who receive no answer.

Through the courtesy of F. A. Weidner, Esq., of the Crystal Lake Refinery, I obtained a small sample of sorgo syrup; in the last few days I have been experimenting with it; I must confess that at first I met some difficulty. After reducing the syrup to what I supposed to have been the density of the extract of the juice, the solution then yielded "most gracefully" to what I consider a most perfect clarification. From this simple experiment, I feel no hesitancy in stating that sorgo juice can be clarified as easily as our sugar cane juice. If you were to see the syrup, you most undoubtedly would pronounce it very good, and you could scarcely believe that from the same syrup, I could separate and precipitate the amount of impurities at the bottom of a bottle which now lies on my table. I make no more secret of clarification than the mariner does of navigation; with his chronometer, compass and charts he is at home, where your humble servant, would most certainly be "at sea." The process of clarification is very simple, but like its sister trades, it must be learned. As soon as one has learned when, where and how to do it, it is then easy enough and a little practice only is required for its success. It is only of late years that we are making a pure white sugar, without the assistance of the costly bone-black apparatus. I have mailed to your address a sample of the sugar made on Riverside Plantation by L. A. RUSSELL, Pattersonville, La., May 5, 1881.

Sorgo the Great Fodder Plant.

COL. COLMAN: Seeing the reports of E. B. and S. W. Poland, in the RURAL WORLD, in regard to sorgo fodder as a substitute for hay, I will give my experience. June 15th, I sowed three acres broadcast, one and one-half bushels, one and three-fourths of a bushel to the acre. June 23d, drilled with wheat drill, one acre, with one and a half bushels of seed; one acre one bushel; one acre one-half bushel. Total six acres. Mostly Amber cane seed except two acres of the last, of the Oom-seana variety, which grew large stalks from seven to nine feet high, and three-fourths to one and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with a very heavy leaf. I let it all get in the first stage for making sirup (seed in the dough) before cutting. I cut it with a self-rake machine, and it was mostly thrown off at every other rake in the reel. By far the best results were with that sown broadcast, and the best was that sown one bushel per acre. I hauled five loads off from one-eighth of an acre, which would average over 3000 lbs. per load. The stalks were from the size of a lead-pencil to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and fully seven feet high. A large part I left lay on the ground, and hauled as I wanted it to feed. I finished hauling it in on the 18th of March, the top of the bundle was a little bleached, the balance was as sweet and full of juice as the day it was cut, and had not dried out, except the butt end for one to two joints. I am now feeding it to my horses, give one large bundle per day, and it keeps them as loose as cut and chopped feed; and it has saved me a large lot of grain, as I have fed only four quarts of ground corn and rice corn to each horse per day, all winter, and they have worked harder than most of farmers' horses, for they had to haul all of my feed for thirty head of stock, and part of it (fifty tons of millet) three miles.

We have three September pigs, that will weigh 150 lbs. each, and they have

eaten nothing this winter but sorgo stalks and the slops of the house, and still have over a ton of stalks for them, but to-day I find it is souring. I shall sow ten acres for feed this season, but shall wait until the last of June, as it makes in ninety days; then I will have cool weather to keep it in, and the green succulent fodder is what I want for feed. Some of my neighbors cut it early, before it headed out. There was no sweet or sugar in it, and it heated, and all fired, moulded and spoiled in the stack. As soon as the cool weather comes, I aim to haul up and rick it, so as to take off the seed, and so secure two crops.

My plan might not do on the black alluvial or clay lands. I am on the sandy lands of the Arkansas valley, near water, cool and moist. This may be the reason that I kept cane in as good condition all winter as the day it was cut for making sirup; and to-day I split a stalk from the bottom of the pile, and only the two lower joints showed any signs of a change in color; but they were fresh, green and sound; as the day they were cut, and when twisted the juice ran in a stream, and no acidity perceptible to the taste. S. M. P. does not give it credit enough as a fodder plant, for Mr. Wadsworth has wintered eight thousand head of sheep on it, with only a loss, so far, of twenty-three head, and no good sheds for shelter. But I am spinning this out too long. With best wishes for the RURAL WORLD, I am respectfully yours

S. S. DICKENSON, Larned, Kas., April 18th, 1881.

Letter from S. H. Kenney.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In your paper of April 28th, is a letter dated Morristown, Minn., stating a customer divided his cane with a Niles mill; that the owner of the Niles mill reported fourteen gallons per ton, while the Squiers mill reported twenty gallons per ton, and to make this thin story there were five witnesses. I will make this statement with your permission. I am the owner of the Niles mill. Mr. Wm. Hony, who lives near the mill known as the "Pearl," said he wished to divide his cane with my works, and with the Pearl. I told Mr. Hony that, as far as tested, the average yield was fourteen gallons per ton. I weighed the cane and piled it all in together with other cane. Mr. Hony received his seven gallons per ton, the same that I shall give the present season. In working cane from fifty different customers, it is impossible to get all superior cane. The manufacturer should give quality and quantity enough so that he can live and let live. I have made sirup for more than twenty years, and am glad to say, I still have all the patrons I can care for. It is almost impossible to keep small lots separate, or to test every load. I shall be glad to weigh cane, and pressed stalks next season, and have other manufacturers do the same. If any one has a mill that will do better work than the Niles, let the truth be known. I never knew how much Mr. Hony's cane yielded at my works, but every one thought I got all there was in it, as far as pressing the cane dry was concerned. I have made this statement as it looked, in the testimonial, as though the Niles left six gallons per ton in the cane.

MORRISTOWN, MINN., S. H. KENNEY.

Frozen Cane.

COL. COLMAN: My cane that was frozen all winter, I worked up until it got mouldy. It did not sour for two weeks after the frost left it, but it began to have a heavy coat of mould within forty-eight hours after the frost was all out. Some that was cut from the field a day or two before, it froze up, and was in good shape when it did freeze up, soured in a few days after the frost left it, while that which was in piles in the yard, for three weeks, did not sour at all. I think that its drying out kept it from souring, for when I worked it this spring, it tested 13 1/2 B, while the same cane tested 11 to 12 B last fall. The sirup is of a darker color than it was last fall. It made fair sirup however. I worked part with lime, and part without. I liked that the lime was used in best.

FILLMORE CO., NEB. J. A. JONES.

Early Orange in the South.

MR. HEDGES: I have planted eight acres of the Early Orange. I gave a neighbor of mine your address, as he wanted some seed; he is an old Ribbon cane man, but did not know anything about sorgo, except the Early Amber. Our ribbon cane is at least nine-tenths killed, and if I get enough to replant the same amount of land, I will be in good luck. Last year this county made about 5,000 hogheads, and I do not believe there will be one hundred hogheads this year.

S. J. CLUTE, Brazoria Co., Tex.

The Sugar Cane Mill Controversy.

COL. COLMAN: There are some points in Mr. Hedges' "Rejoinder," published in the RURAL WORLD of April 28th, that seem to demand a reply, and I shall trespass upon your valuable space as briefly as possible. Without noticing the spirit of the Rejoinder we shall proceed at once to the points he makes.

1st. He says the publication of his letter in the RURAL, of March 31st, was "paid for." We venture to guess that it was paid for by certain manufacturers of rigid mills; but your readers certainly supposed it to be the disinterested advice of an expert, instead of a paid advertisement. Was the Rejoinder also paid for?

2d. Mr. Hedges denies that he ever claimed to be the father of the "Victor Mill," and challenges the writer to show it. Since he asks for it, we will say that when he came to Buffalo, something over a year ago, to beg the writer to cease opposing the bill then pending in Congress for an extension of the patent under which the Victor mill was manufactured, he certainly, in substance, if not in those very words, claimed to be the father of the Victor mill. It is also certain that the Victor mill was manufactured under Mr. Hedges' patent, and its extensions during its existence.

3d. Mr. Hedges states, that our assertion that tropical cane is a harder test of a mill than sorgo, is a sophistry, and tries to prove it by saying that it is not the cane, but the power applied, that strains the mill. If his reasoning is not sophistry, we do not know what sophistry is. Will the power break the mill if the cane is not applied? In order to enable power to break anything, there must be resistance to that power. The cane furnishes that resistance.

4th. Mr. Hedges asserted as a fact that the St. Louis Convention was in favor of "rigid" mills. Now he virtually admits that he was wrong in dropping "to follow the ruling of the chair." He was the chairman, and if he ruled the word "rigid" out, why did he assert it was in the report? The facts are that a member of the convention from Kansas moved that the word "rigid" be excluded, and his motion was carried.

5th. Mr. Hedges' huge joke about the Irishman's cook stove seems very weak as an argument, when the bad arithmetic—or worse—on which it is founded, is considered. He says we claim that "our mills will give an increase of 50 per cent. over other mills, which will be equal to 95, as they say 45 was obtained on rigid mills," and he sets his Irishman's stove on top of that assertion. Now, in our school days we were taught that 50 per cent. of 45 was 22 1/2, and that added to 45 would make 67 1/2, which is not an extraordinary yield for a good mill. Besides, we did not assert that our mills would give an increase of 50 per cent. over other mills. We simply produced the testimony of five witnesses who asserted that one of our horse power mills actually did give an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over a steam Niles mill from the same lot of cane. This fact cannot be rubbed out by any cook stove jokes, nor by any assertions of a man who never tried the production of our mills, and knows nothing about it.

6th. Mr. Hedges gives up the whole point in controversy, when he asserts that "no such condition exists in a large horizontal mill as absolute rigidity; when working, the tension of the bolts and compression of the timber affords an opening for the bagasse. Hence, these mills are only comparatively rigid. This presented a difficulty in the early construction of vertical mills, and resulted in inventing a remedy in the use of a feed gauge." Then, after all, by Mr. Hedges' own confession, it is not a question of "rigidity vs. flexibility," but simply a question of degrees of flexibility. As our mills can be set at any degree of flexibility desired by the operator, we are content to leave it with the users of them to decide what degree of flexibility they prefer.

7th. Mr. Hedges caps his climax by publishing the testimony of one King of New Orleans. We do not remember to have ever heard of this King before, but we venture to guess, that if there is any truth in his assertions, the mill he refers to is an old sorgo mill, sold there years ago. In 1869, when the old sorgo interest was dying out in the west, we took some of our sorgo mills to Louisiana to see what they would do on sugar cane. Other sorgo mill makers did the same, and we met them there at the fair grounds and took the first premium over them. A few of our mills broke, but most of them stood and did good work, and we venture to say, that if we should take the trouble to hunt up these old matters, we could find ten breakages of

rigid mills to one of ours. Upon referring to our catalogue of that date we find that we then made seven sizes of mills; not one of them the same as the old sorgo mill we made then. Some of the sizes we made then, we dropped from the catalogue years ago. The three or four sizes that still retain the same names, have been entirely rebuilt and strengthened to adapt them to our foreign trade in tropical countries. In 1871 we sent experts into the West Indies and Central America, and have had experts in the tropics nearly every year since, watching and improving our mills, and as a consequence we have been constantly making improvements and bringing out new styles, instead of sticking to the same old sorgo mills of fifteen or twenty years ago. Our Diamond, Pearl and Gem mills were first put into market two years ago. Every mill on our list now has been constructed or rebuilt since we began to seek the foreign trade in 1871. We recognize the fact that the world is progressing and we are trying to keep up with it, instead of trading upon a reputation made fifteen or twenty years ago. When we went into the tropics, we found we had something very different to deal with from sorgo or even Louisiana cane, and in order to obtain and hold that trade we were forced to make a long step in advance of the old sorgo mills. And it is because our mill is so far in advance that they trouble the old sorgo mill makers so badly.

We have been aware from various sources that certain manufacturers of old sorgo mills, in order to stem the tide of popularity that our mills are gaining, have ransacked Louisiana for breakage of those old sorgo mills, and have succeeded in finding an old Leviathan sorgo mill, sold there eleven or twelve years ago that broke down, and they and their agents are industriously circulating the story in such shape as to convey the idea that it was one of our improved sugar mills, hoping thus to frighten some from buying our mills. The Leviathan was one of our old style sorgo mills, which we ceased to manufacture years ago, and it has not been in our catalogues nor price lists for years. We could not ask for a higher compliment to our mills than the fact they thus proclaim, that in trying to find something to make a handle of against our mills, they are forced to go back a dozen years and pick up an old abandoned sorgo mill, and leave untouched all of our many sizes of modern tropical cane mills. If they can get any consolation out of that old mill, they are welcome to it.

Geo. L. SQUIER & BRO., Buffalo, May 4th, 1881.

Letter from Texas.

PRESIDENT HEDGES: Please accept my thanks for the variety of seeds you sent me, I appreciate them and will certainly give them a free trial, and report accordingly through the RURAL WORLD. I have one tuft of seed that I found in my Orange cane crop, that is different from anything I ever saw of the seed kind. The seed is very large, and of a deep golden color, much earlier than the balance of the crop. My attention was first called to it by a negro laborer on my farm. I will plant this tuft in the row also. I will have no Orange cane to spare. My brother has joined me in cropping, and will plant all the seed I have. I am afraid that I will be over-run with business this summer. My neighbors are planting largely of the Amber cane.

I will now give you an idea that I want you to look after closely, and see if I am not right. To obtain sugar from sorgo the cane must be thoroughly ripe. My best success was with cane that was so ripe that the seed would shatter off by hauling it. However, the sirup from this ripe cane is very dark.

Now, don't give over the thoughts of your visit south this summer. It will be met cordially, and I am sure you will never regret it. I am living fifteen miles southeast of Henderson terminus of rail road line. You can go from Henderson to Shreveport, La., by rail, thence down Red river to Baton Rouge for the sum of fifteen dollars. If the river should be down, you can go from Shreveport, La., to Monroe by stage, thence to Vicksburg and down the Mississippi river. A. C. BOYNTON, Rusk Co., Tex.

Proposition for a Sugar Works.

I have just received advice from a reliable party of experience in working sorgo, that he would be willing to put up a works this season, in some good location where he can get from 150 to 200 acres delivered at his works at a price not exceeding \$2 per ton. Now although it is late to organize such an enterprise, still it may be done. I will therefore suggest, that in any settlement where there may be only a portion already planted, and where corn is not a paying crop, cane can be planted between the corn rows, and when the cane needs cultivation pass through with shovel plow or cultivator, and use up the young cane the same as weeds. Should this or any other plan be adopted by which to meet or accept the above proposition; a letter or even a telegraph notice to me, I will respond at once as to whose proposition is accepted, so that planting, if needed, can be done at once. We have early canes enough now that will give fair crops, if planted by the 25th of May, or even June 1st. The party suggests Kansas, but may accept other sections.

I. A. HEDGES.

MINNESOTA AMBER CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Reported for the Commissioner of Agriculture, by his stenographer, Mr. DeDow, and furnished the RURAL WORLD at the request of the Minnesota Amber Cane Growing Association.]

Captain Blakeley.—I want to suggest that Dr. Wilhelm be requested to prepare a paper to be read to this Convention.

A member.—Just a moment: I want to ask the gentleman (Mr. Kennedy) who spoke of making vinegar, how we are to know when we have the "right sweetness" for vinegar.

Mr. Kennedy.—I saved the last skimmings from the last part of the pan, and I put those into the barrel. I guessed about how sweet it ought to be; and as soon as the weather got cold, I rolled the barrels into the cellar, and in the spring, I rolled them out again, and it became good vinegar. (Laughter.)

The Member.—I have guessed before now and have been wholly mistaken. I will say that I have been quite successful in making vinegar, but I do very little guessing, except at the last part. I make it so that the saccharometer will stand at 9 deg. above, without any guessing, and I think that is about right. I have neighbors who say that the vinegar I made is far superior to anything they can get. If you wish to make vinegar from the sirup, you take about 6 gallons in 40, and reduce it to 9 by the saccharometer. I have had better success with that than with anything else, handled in any other way.

The President.—We would like to have the pleasure of listening to a paper by Dr. Wilhelm, if it is ready. The Doctor has had a large experience this year, in the refinery at Faribault, in the success of which we are all interested.

Doctor Wilhelm.—Mr. President, I had an engagement in another city at this time, and had prepared a short paper on "Lime, defecation, and evaporation," and a few generalities. I brought a copy of that paper with me, not knowing whether or not it was the desire of the convention to hear anything on that subject. If they do I will take pleasure in presenting it.

The President.—We want all the light we can get.

Doctor Wilhelm then read his paper.

The President.—What is the pleasure of the convention with the Doctor's paper.

Captain Blakeley.—Mr. President, I move that the paper be received and published, and the thanks of the convention be tendered Dr. Wilhelm for his valuable paper.

The motion was agreed to.

The President.—I have one or two letters in my possession that it might be well to read at this time. In one of them the principal point is the use of bagasse for fuel.

[The President here read a letter from Messrs. Anderson & Co., of Murdock, Minn. Also one from Mr. G. C. W. Belcher, of St. Louis.]

Major McDowell.—I don't see why there should be any question on the part of anyone with reference to burning bagasse, for there is no difficulty whatever in burning it; and burning it easily, successfully and economically. I run my entire works with the steam generated with the bagasse that comes from my mill. My test of the kind of work my mill was doing was the condition of the bagasse as it came out. When the bagasse left my mill it could be pitched into the furnace immediately and burned. True—the furnace was arranged for it—but the arrangement simply consisted in having a very long furnace, and a large door through which you keep stuffing the bagasse. As it gets to the back part of the furnace it catches on fire, and it burns like a torch. You have no idea what a hot fire it will make, and indeed there is no material with the exception of corn cobs that excels it. There is scarcely any furnace made including most if not all of the furnaces exhibited to us (the committee on machinery) this afternoon to which this arrangement could not be easily applied. Now, I consider this matter of burning bagasse, as very important. Why, a gentleman told me to-day that he hauled wood fifteen miles, while there lay at his mill plenty of bagasse, better than any material he could haul from any distance. It simply wants a furnace a little longer than usual, in order that you may have a chance to push it in and partially prepare it before it is pushed further in and into the flame, by that which you put in fresh. Mr. Belcher refers to his sirups, let me refer

to mine. When I went into the markets to sell the sirups that I manufactured, I met with very formidable opposition; and in fact the first parties I called upon I could not sell to at any price. There was no market for that kind of sirup, although when I first showed it to them they could not tell what it was to save their lives. They knew it was not sorgo, and when they asked what it was, and were told, why, there was no market for it. I could not find a wholesale merchant in Chicago who would buy the sorgo. I don't think I had been on the streets two hours before they all knew I was there with samples of sirup, but none of them would give me a price, except to offer 15 cents a gallon. I made up my mind I would make a market for myself and make sirup that would suit, and I did it. I went and bought a barrel of glucose for which I paid 3 1/4 cents per pound. I took one gallon of my sirup to three of the other. When I submitted the sample of that, I could sell it just as fast as I liked. Why? Because it came up to the standard—it had the right color, and that was all they wanted. Now, here is the difficulty. The glucose trade has had control of the market, and that is what is keeping that sort of stuff on the market. When the Doctor came to Chicago, we went to some of our best retail merchants, those that supply the retail trade. They were willing to pay ten cents more on the gallon for Wilhelm's sirup than for the Boston sugar sirup. It had flavor and color, but they thought it was pure, and they could recommend it to their customers. Now, what we want to ignore is this standard of color and establish a standard of our own, and not a standard as to color either, but of purity. I would have my suspicions of any sirup that looked so very bright. I think the best standard is to have an amber-colored sirup, and with that you can obtain first-class prices. There is a large market for that sirup which the manufacturer makes by his little open pan evaporation, without any defecation, perfectly plain. Why, as soon as it was ascertained what Mr. Russell's sirup was, it commenced selling; and if he had had 5,000 barrels the whole of it could have been sold at fifty cents a gallon. The next man with his open pan and with defecation, will make a sirup not so bright or light in color as glucose, though it is perhaps a fair table sirup. The sugar cured ham men will take that because it has more saccharine matter; and it will come into the market 60 days sooner than New Orleans sirup. There is no question at all but what next season will see placed on the Chicago market a clear, genuine sirup, that will sell at wholesale at from 60 to 75 cents a gallon, and retail at \$1. I make the prediction, that just such sirups as this refinery (Faribault) has made, will retail for \$1 per gallon! What we want is pure, clear, genuine sirup, and you will get that price for it every time. Make a first-class article of sirup, and back it up with a first-class price. I think there is a field for every class all the way from the man who works his little mill, up to the finest refinery; but I want to say here that you should not all want to be the large refiners. I know that the growth of this industry is wonderful, and I sometimes think it is growing as fast as the country is, if not a little faster; yet, were I asked the question, I should be obliged from my standpoint, and my experience, to say: "Don't do as I did, don't undertake to do what you have not the intelligence, capability, or funds to do with, but do that which is well within your reach. Start right in whichever field you are in." In this State to-day there are, I think, eight first-class steam trains, while not many years ago there was nothing more than a four-horse power mill. As I said a moment ago, the industry is growing wonderfully, and we have learned to-night that the president (Mr. Kenney) has already grown too large for his cloth, and several gentlemen have told me that they haven't large enough mills, and hope to have larger ones. Now, as to the question of making sirup, I would say that I made some; but it was nothing like the samples here, and it neither came up to my expectations nor my idea of sugar making, though in the estimation of others my operations were rather successful. But, be that as it may, when we have before us such an exhibition as to-day, there is no reason why anyone should be discouraged, for like results are within the reach of most of us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fearless Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the celebrated Fearless Threshing Machine, elsewhere in this paper. Unparalleled honors have been bestowed upon the machine, at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and International; and, if universal victory at trials is evidence of superiority, then most assuredly was an ex-president of the New York State Agricultural Society correct, in saying of the Harder Machines, "they are the best ever made." And, as equally good and reliable testimony has been borne time without number. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the Fearless, Minard Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Organs and Pianos.

Another page Beauty's Celebrated Organs and to which we refer our readers. Daniel F. Beauty began business only twelve years ago, and in that time it has swelled to immense proportions. Perseverance, industry and energy, and the fact that Mr. Beauty's instruments are just what he represents them to be, nothing more or less, together with liberal advertising, have brought upon him the crown of success. Mr. Beauty was also the first Organ Manufacturer to put out of the enormous profits of agents by selling direct to the purchaser. Send for an illustrated catalogue and see his prices for yourselves, or better still, visit his factory at Washington, New Jersey, and see the instrument made.

Best way to cure it.

The best way to cure it, is to have boys pick it up and lay it on the cane stubs in small bunches. If left on the ground, the rain will wash it in. It can be stacked like any other grain, and covered with hay or straw. I cleaned some in the fanning-mill, and a bushel weighed twenty-five pounds. I think it will pay to raise it, to say nothing about the cane, or sirup or sugar obtained from it.

C. K. ROSTALL, Marquette Co., Wis.

The Grange.

[The Rural World welcomes to the Grange Department communications from Missouri and all parts of the Mississippi Valley from members of the order. Brief notes of what is going on in the order, or any matters pertaining to it will be cheerfully published.]

Official Grange Paper.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange, held in the city of St. Louis on the 3d day of December, 1880— all the members being present—it was agreed to accept the proposition, submitted by Col. Norman J. Colman, for publishing the official Grange communications in the RURAL WORLD during the two ensuing years.

A. M. COFFEY,
Secretary of Executive Committee.
Knob Noster, Mo., December 6, 1880.

Rolla State Grange Resolutions.

The Missouri State Grange, at its late session at Rolla, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was one of the first papers in Missouri to espouse the Grange cause, and to urge the farmers of the State to organize themselves into Granges; and

Whereas, It has ever been the faithful, earnest and consistent friend of the Grange and of the agricultural classes of the State, zealously laboring to advance every agricultural interest and to elevate the profession of agriculture to a higher standard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Grange cordially indorses COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and recommends it to the support of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Missouri.

Purposes of the Grange.

Important among the evils which the Grange proposes to remedy, says a correspondent of the Grange Bulletin, is the the narrow and degraded sphere which has been assigned to farmers' wives and daughters. They have been consigned to a monotonous seclusion and deprived of that wholesome friction necessary to the development of body and mind.

A fruitful source of many troubles brought upon woman, is early marriage. In rural life matrimony is easily undertaken, and the farmers' daughter assumes the cares of a household and maternity at an age when city girls are completing their education. In a few years her health breaks down, her nerves become shattered and the hardships of poverty incident to the commencement of farm life, too generally results in premature old age. The usual custom on the farm is that the boys at about twenty-one think of starting in life for themselves, and their first care is to look for a wife among the neighboring girls. Usually they have but few competitors, and find but little difficulty in getting a wife. They have no idea of fine social alliances. They only want a wife, and the girl in turn wants a husband.

As an outfit, the boy gets a team and the girl gets a feather-bed and a cow. This is their capital on which to commence housekeeping. They start on a rented farm, or one on which they have made first payment. After this the payments must be made, and until the land is clear, nothing can be spared for comforts in the house. Debt and poverty is their doom and overwork is their destined lot. Time rolls on, and the wife sees the husband gaining in property, but she finds no lessening of her arduous labors. They rather increase. More stock, more grain, more fruit and more help for the man, means more work for the woman. She has the care of the house and children and must look after the poultry, and her husband having no time to spare in the garden. She must plant, hoe and gather such vegetables as she needs for the table, she is cook, nurse, washer, mender, and all in one. She has no time to spare upon her person and becomes an untidy drudge, careless of beauty in herself or in her surroundings. Anything is good enough for home. It has never occurred to either of them that possibly she had a mind that might be cultivated, and by so doing, both be mutually benefited. The wife is scarcely ever entrusted with a dollar, and thus she always remains a child in finance. An early marriage prevented her from obtaining a liberal education, hence her deficiency in intellectual resources. She knows nothing of hygiene, and only a start on which to resist the hard usage to which she subjects her health. This is the condition of too many farmers' wives, and to any woman of refinement possessing the graces and beauties that make existence tolerable, this life becomes repulsive.

This is a gloomy picture, yet multitudes of women testify its truth. Is there no remedy? The Grange answers there is. Like a good angel it comes to her relief. It opens its gates and admits her to its councils. It says, "Come in and I will do thee good." Though her calling and qualifications may differ materially from her brothers, yet her influence, her counsel, and her presence are equally essential to the welfare and happiness of all. She is the mother of the human race, and her education and the development of all her faculties means a loftier manhood, and will insure a more perfect development of the coming generation. The Grange looks upon the educated woman as a more fit person to manage the household duties, and will be likely to economize and work more advantageously, besides always having a better time in doing it.

There is a prevailing opinion among many that the Grange was organized with the express views of controlling the politics of the country. There is nothing further from the truth. The Grange was designed as an educator, and no institution has ever been more faithful to its trust. Composed as it is of men and women uneducated in public affairs, it has grown in usefulness and obtained a popularity in the nation second to no other institution. It is exclusively a farmer's organization, designed for his use and his benefit, hence, when it found between five and six million women in the United States engaged in agriculture it embraced them, and true to its pledge, it is elevating them to the first and highest station which woman was destined to reach.

The Grange proposes to remedy most

of the evils which are affecting the laboring class—not by unjust and unlawful means, but by taking the farmer's wife and children into its secret councils, where the value of every product is discussed, and here the rights and wrongs of each, separately and all collectively, are freely considered. It is not wrong that we demand of Congress that justice be meted out to all; that we have a free market and just compensation for our products. To consent to anything short of this, is a shame to our manhood. To quietly submit to an extortion such as is being practiced upon us by our servants, is a disgrace to the intelligence of the nineteenth century. We propose to tell Congress and the State Legislatures what we demand, and if they resist our petitions, show them by united action that we hold their official lives in our hands—they are made and unmade by our ballots.

Again we say, come with us, combine your strength with ours for the protection of a common interest, and help encourage and strengthen war upon everything that seeks the degradation of ourselves, our wives and our children. Show to the world that we are the sons of a noble sire, and when waked up to a combined and determined action, we have the firmness of an indignant and wronged people.

The Grange has heard enough, ten times enough of the homespun farmer, with hard, brown hand. It means to him now a man worn down in body and soul, with care and toil for the present and anxiety for the future. The absence of a luxurious home surrounded with splendor and made attractive by art and nature. It means debt and mortgage, with a table spread with the commonest, and often refuse that is unfit for the market. It means toiling early and late, enduring hardships and privations, only to see his just rewards taken from him to enrich his oppressors. It means that his wife and children accustomed to hardships are fit only to toil and slave for those who have grown rich by handling his produce.

Now brother farmers, will we end here this longer, or will we unite with our brother Grangers in making a just demand, and if need be enforce it by all honorable and lawful means.

Grange Notes.

The Grange has its appointed work, and if every one will put a shoulder to the wheel, the mesa lands of Faith, Hope and Charity will soon be reached. Life is something more than living, and he who expends the energies of his soul in looking after mammon will never see the light of a higher life. Then, why should we not work together for good, to the end that our lives may not be in vain? The past achievements of our order are at least secure. Its victories and influences have been as numerous and, in most cases, as delicate as the sands upon the seashore. For the future, it will live, for its principles and declarations are founded on truth and justice. The fool in his heart may say that the Grange must die, and in his conceit shun its gates, but while human institutions moulder and crumble into dust, eternal principles never decay. For us "death may be an eternal sleep," but if the Grange dies, it will live again in the green spring of human hope and action, blessing millions yet unborn.—California Patron.

The Grange is organized upon the very same general principle upon which all other associations and societies are established—that of one common interest binding all the members together. In this it differs from an agricultural club or society, as usually organized. It differs too in the objects and purposes it has in view. It has a wider sphere of usefulness, it takes a more comprehensive view of the work of the agriculturist. It is not confined to the mere routine work of farm life, nor is it content with "merely causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," and yet that is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply, how to produce more, by the application of science to the farmers' profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save themselves a fair proportion of the values created by their industry and labor. The field of operation is a large one and an important one.—Virginia Granger.

The subjects for subordinate Granges for the month of May are, care and cultivation of fruit and garden for home use, as well as market. Suggestions: These are valuable departments to the household. They not only contribute pleasure and satisfaction to the appetite, but much to health and profit. Proper care to either, returns a good reward. Preserve in some way best calculated for future use. In preserving fruit and vegetables, tin cans should be avoided as far as possible, as in the present age of adulteration, tin contains too much poison for this use. How to harvest and secure the various crops, with a view to economy and safety? Suggestions: Systematize the harvest work in advance. System is essential if we desire satisfactory results. Employees and machinery should be cared for and kept in best of order. Harvest every crop in season. See that it is well done. Stack, or secure in some way, all crops as soon as matured. A well defined system, proper care and management in the harvesting of any crop will add to the profits.

I am generally successful in potato culture, and will give my method to your many readers. Manure your ground well, and as soon as it will do to break, break it deep, harrow well, draw shallow furrows, drop your potatoes sixteen inches apart, with two eyes in a hill, cover with a small bar, plow a furrow on each side so as to draw the water off; let the ground alone until the weeds appear. Then take a rail, and place it under a harrow and run it over the patch until the ridges are torn down, thus clearing the ground, and leaving the potatoes near the surface. In a few days they will be up and ready for the plow. It is best to have the potatoes out a day or two before planting.

As a general rule, evergreens please best when they are close and densely clothed with foliage. If one has thin, open trees, they can be made into the most enviable specimens by a judicious use of the knife. As soon as frost has probably departed is an excellent time to do this. Cut back the growth of the past year to within a few inches of where it started from. It is very essential that the leader be shortened. A new one will push and generally grow

straight; if not, a little art will help it. Several leaders will come out sometimes, but, of course, all must be sprouted off but one. By this simple treatment any dilapidated old scrub may be brought to perfection of beauty, if it has not lost its lower branches; when, of course, it is beyond grace to restore.

The Dairy.

Cause and Cure of Hard-Churning.

A complaint comes to hand of having to churn six or seven hours, though the cows get besides the best of hay "beets, shorts and plenty of salt." The smaller the fat globules of which cream is composed, the more difficult they are to churn. As a rule they grow less as distance from the time of calving increases. At this time most cows have been a long time in milk, and are fed mostly on dry feed, and are often losing flesh, and perhaps pinched with the cold, all of which tend to diminish the size of the fat globules and make them hard to churn. If some oatmeal, or some food rich in fat were fed with the beets in place of shorts, it would improve the churning. All such food tends to make larger globules than shorts. But the churning could be made very much easier without change of feed, simply by setting the milk, as it comes from the cows, on the stove, over a kettle of boiling water till it rises to 140 or 160 degrees—till the wrinkles on it move pretty rapidly over its surface—and then setting it away in the milk-room, not so deep but that it will cool to the temperature of the room in from twelve to fifteen hours. This will not only make the churning easier, but will give the butter a higher color and flavor, and more of it than if the milk had not been heated. Another reason for prolonged churning often occurs in the winter from keeping the cream too long. Where the milk and cream are kept at about 60 deg., the churning is best done from two to two and a half days from the time of milking, but at this time of the year it is often kept till it is a week or more old, and by this time it becomes so sour and slippery that the churn has but little effect upon it, and it has to be operated the longer to make it come. If the cream is kept so cold as to stop or retard change, it must be kept a longer time, but then, unless excluded from the air, it is liable to get bitter and injure the butter. The better policy is, in the great majority of private dairies, to keep the milk and cream at a medium temperature, and to churn often while the cream is fresh. It should not be later than the first approach of acidity, and just before souring, is better both for the butter and the churning.—Prof. L. B. Arnold.

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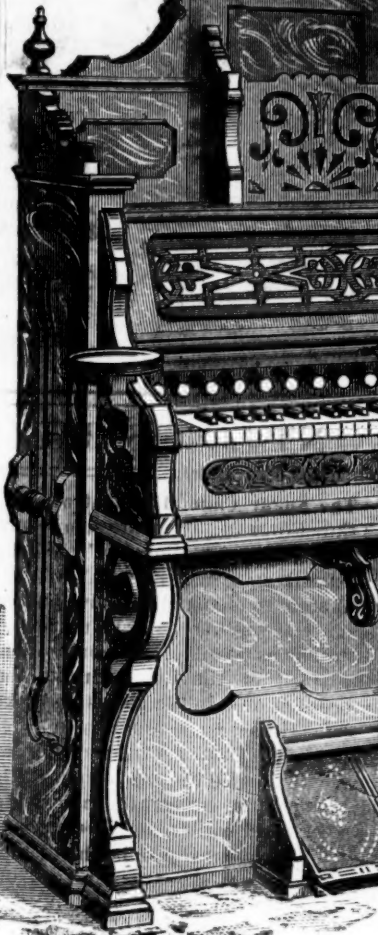
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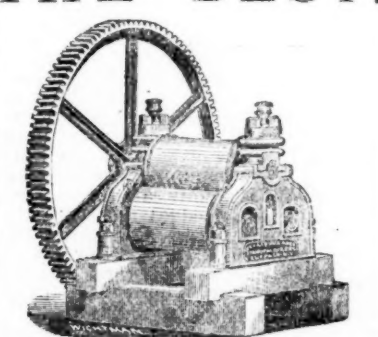


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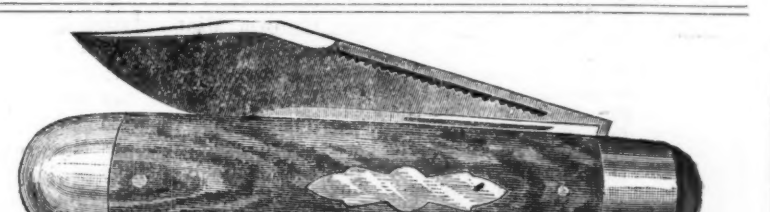
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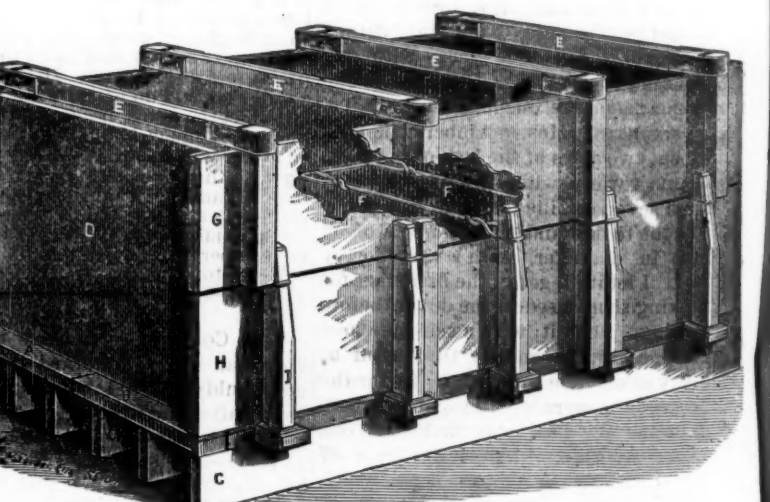


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TEMPERANCE.

THE TRUE MEANING OF THE WORD AS GIVEN BY THE REV. DR. CROSBY.

The following is a synopsis of a lecture recently delivered by the Rev. Howard Crosby, chancellor of New York University, at Tremont Temple, Boston.

The object of temperance societies is to prevent drunkenness. The cardinal principle in these societies is total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. That total abstinence is adopted by all will prevent drunkenness, if adopted by all. The object of temperance societies would be gained. But two questions arise after contemplating these propositions: First, will this plan of total abstinence be adopted? and secondly, ought it to be adopted? The first question is practical—the second is moral.

Too often that which is called conscience is mere obstinacy of opinion and personal pride. A large part of the fanaticism that history records has been made in this way. Men have gone to the stake as martyrs or sufferers for conscience' sake, when the hierarchy they professed never went deeper than their sentiment and might readily have been altered by a free judgment. While this fact does not justify their persecutors or pollute their guilt, yet it certainly detracts from the merit of the martyrdom. In this matter of arresting the progress of drunkenness we may have very different views of the means to be used, and we may conscientiously adhere to our own plan of working toward the end, but we cannot conscientiously object to the means employed by others, unless they contain an immorality. Nay, more, we must conscientiously wish them success.

If this principle of sympathy and co-operation on the part of those who seek the abatement of temperance were once established, we should see the effects that are now thwarted by the diversions and mutual hostility of those who profess to have the same end in view. One of the reasons for this continued hostility of the total abstinence advocates against the reformers who do not adopt this principle is found in the power of a false usage. I refer to the word "temperance."

The word has been violently wrested from its legitimate meaning. By a persistent use of a moderate word for radical measures, the great unthinking public, so far as they are seekers for the common good, have been led to see in these radical measures the only path to duty. They have learned to consider all that was opposed to the party called by the name of Temperance as inimical to temperance, and so have enormously swelled the radical ranks by their unenlightened adhesion. The label has been affixed to the wrong goods, and the unsuspecting purchaser has not noticed the fact. So potent has been this deception that I undertake to say that there are thousands of worthy citizens who have no other idea of the word "temperance" than that it means the total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. With such we have to begin with first principles. We have to show them that the Latin *temperantia* signifies the moral quality of moderation of desire, and that the English word "temperance," as used in all good standard English works, means precisely the same thing. We have to show them that the temperance zone does not mean a zone which totally abstains from cold or hot, but a zone that is moderate in both; that a temperate behavior is not a behavior that totally abstains from severity, but one that is steady and reasonable in its course.

Now, the use of a false argument always reacts against the user, and while the ignorant and semi-ignorant multitude will be deceived, the thinking classes of society will shun a cause that rests on misrepresentation. The word "temperance," as seized and appropriated by radical and intemperate souls, is a false flag, and will disgust and alienate true and enlightened souls. Especially will this be the case when it is found to be only one of the many false lights held out to attract the masses. Another of these deceptions of course, I do not say these things; I am only speaking of their absolute character, not of the deceptions of the circulating theory of an unfettered, uninterdicted wine. There is not a chemist nor a chemist-scholar in the world who would dare risk his reputation on the assertion that there was ever an unfettered wine in common use, knowing well that most of it preserved from fermentation is called wine only by a kind of courtesy (as the lump of unbaked dough might be called "bread"), and that this could in the nature of things never be a common drink.

A third deception in this cause is the twisting of Scripture to his advocacy. No unbiased reader can for a moment doubt that wine as referred to in the Bible passim as an intoxicating drink, and that such wine was drunk by our Saviour and the early Christians. To meet this fatal blow to the total abstinence system in the minds of those who take the Bible as their guide, the advocates of the cause have invented a theory that is magnificent in its daring. It is no less than the division of the word "wine" by a Solomonian sword, so that the good and the bad shall each have a piece of it. Whenever wine is spoken of, soverely in Scripture, then it is fermented wine, and whenever it is spoken of in praise, or used by our Lord and his apostles, then it is unfettered wine. And if you ask those sages why they so divide the wine, on what grounds they base this theory, they bravely answer that our Saviour could not have drunk intoxicating wine and God's words never could have been raised such; and therefore, their theory. They start with the being of the whole question, and then on this thin air they build their castle.

The three elements of deception entering into their cause is, as we have seen, the use of the word temperance for a totally different thing, the false use of unfettered wine, and the violent twisting of the Scriptures. Now, I unhesitatingly affirm that a cause having such falsehoods as its main supports can never be accepted by the public. Simple minded people may be gained to it; but the thinking people may be repelled. It is true that some may adhere to it in spite of its falsehood, for other reasons; but the three great untruths that are flouted on its banners will disgust most men who have brains and use them.

The second reason why I believe the plan of total abstinence will not be adopted by the people is its unhumanity. To stop the use of anything because of its abuse is an expedient for the weak and diseased, an expedient plan for exceptional cases; but to assert this principle among men in general would be to degrade the race and remove all the incentives and helps to moral growth. We know in the family how mistaken a

method it is to remove everything the child should not play with out of its reach. The wise parent leaves the article in its accustomed place and teaches the child its rightful use.

We cannot permit the system of sumptuary laws to take the place of an enlightened common sense. We cannot forego our reason on the plea that the world is in danger. Nay, we must all the more assert our reason against a false expediency that, in curing or attempting to cure one evil, would create a hundred. The fact that there is a great danger is the very fact that should guard us from pursuing any false way. Great dangers must be met by the greatest prudence, not by headlong impulse. It looks brave to shout and fall pell mell upon the enemy; but it is wiser to set our batteries in sure places and to order line and reserves in the interests of a permanent victory. Too many of our reforms are pushed without regard to the character of the means, the end being insisted on as justifying all means. The temperance reform has been an eminent example of this heedlessness.

And here I put the third reason why I believe the plan of total abstinence will not be adopted by the people—because of its spirit of intimidation. Of course, this is not inherent to the cause, but it has been the inevitable accompaniment of it during its forty years' curriculum. And we now have to deal practically with historic facts and not with mere abstract theories. Whatever may have been the cause—whether it be the weakness of the cause or the unfortunate choice of leaders and defenders—the total abstinence propaganda has been an overbearing and tyrannical power. It has used a violence of language that can admit of no excuse. It has condemned everyone, however faithful in moral or religious duties, who has refused to enter its ranks. It has confounded all ideas of right and wrong, clamorously declaring the man who drinks wine moderately is as bad as, nay worse than, the drunkard; asserting that all drinks whether vinous, malt or distilled, are alike poisonous; vilifying those who teach any other doctrine by calling them traitors to the truth (Judas Iscariot betraying the Master); and exercising where it could a fearful proscription in driving good men from the pulpits of the land because they would not and could not conscientiously pronounce their shibboleth. A little success here and there by the total abstinence crusade may impress many with the idea that this is the true way to make men temperate. A partial success in Maine has been proclaimed as proving the question, against the painful failures everywhere else; but no careful observer will approve the specimen or take it as a proof against our general position. Maine is but a small part of our country and has no great, seething population, made up from every nation on earth. It has a highly educated people, who can bear an experiment in morals something of a philosophic spirit. A strong-minded and high-minded people can become ascetics; but the great world cannot, and we must legislate for the great world. Even Maine cannot permanently keep its Maine law.

I have thus far considered only the prudential question. The total abstinence scheme may be in strict accordance with theoretical virtue. It may be the grand end to which all reforming processes should tend. All we have endeavored thus far to establish is that it is a plan that cannot succeed, if we are to judge it by its past history and methods, as well as by its intrinsic principles, and that, therefore, to push the plan is to defeat the great end we should all have in view—the cessation of drunkenness, with its fearful ruin to body, soul and society. We have endeavored to show that the public mind will not receive a system whose principal agencies have been falsehood and intimidation, and whose principles they consider to be at war with a proper manliness or self-respect. We repeat that no one may mistake us; that these falsehoods and intimidations are not necessary parts of the system; but have been its constant adjuncts in point of fact, and we also repeat that our argument regarding manliness is not so far as we have gone so much a charge against the system as a statement of what a very large portion of respectable and virtuous thinkers think of it.

In this address I take no apologetic position. I carry the war into Africa. I have no contest with men, but with false principles. I assert that the total abstinence system is false in its philosophy, contrary to revealed religion, and harmful to the interests of our country. I charge upon this system the growth of drunkenness in our land, and a general demoralization among religious communities. And I call upon sound-minded, thinking men to stop the enormities of this false system by unifying in reasonable and wholesome measures for the suppression of drunkenness, for the lack of which this false system has all its present success. Between fanaticism on one hand and licentiousness on the other, there ought to be a large mass of solid folk, whose union and efficiency would moderate and reduce, if not destroy, both extremes.

First—The first moral error of the total abstinence system is in turning a medicinal prescription into a bill of fare for all mankind. That a drunkard should carefully avoid every form of alcoholic drink nobody can deny. He is a diseased man and his restoration depends on this restriction. Now, by what logic does this man's duty become mine? Because I have admitted that total abstinence is a correct principle in his case, and I bound to admit that it is a correct principle for all? Are the sick to be the harn of the well? Is the matter of the drunkard regulated by the needs of the dyspeptic? Ah! but (say they) it is to save you from becoming a drunkard. Well, is the logic any way improved by this explanation? You would put me on a sick regimen to keep me from becoming sick! Because total abstinence is absolutely necessary to a drunkard's recovery, you would make it necessary to one who is not a drunkard. Do you not see that, if you are going to prove your proposition, you must have other premises than your former one? The two are wholly unconnected. It is an offense to the moral sense of the community to spread over it the restriction of the drunkard, as it would be to imprison all the community, with the imprisonment of the thief, lest by liberty they should all fall to thieving.

Second—A second moral error of the total abstinence theory is its assumption that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness. The millions upon millions of our race who have been accustomed to drink wine and who never knew drunkenness, stand up against this atrocious dogma. And yet this dogma has actually become an axiom with the total abstinence reformers, and they would disdain to argue it. They are so determined to have it true that they have performed the paradoxical operation of putting the moderate drinker in the place of the drunkard as the criminal, to be punished with scorn and contumely. This strange mixing of things reminds us of the calling good evil and evil good, which a high authority makes a mark of very deep depravity. You will find that the principal shafts of the total abstinence literature are directed not at the drunkard, but at the moderate drinker. The drunkard

is pitied and colided, while the moderate drinker is scourged.

Third—A third moral error of the total abstinence theory is its want of discrimination between things that differ. Everything that has alcohol in it must be tabooed; as if all the drinks that had alcohol in them were of the same effect when drunk. Brandy and hook, wine and lager beer are all alike the devil's poison, and must be banished from the lips of all true men. This assault upon common knowledge is a blunder that has the proportions of a crime. To say that certain drinks that are wholesome and beneficial are the same as certain drinks that are pernicious and destructive, is a moral outrage which the whole community should indignantly repel. Beer and unbranded wines are promoters of health and strength when used judiciously, especially by those who have not robust health. They are tonic, anti-scorbutic and gently stimulating to the digestion. Who desires to emphasize in that the two classes of drinks are altogether different in their character and effect, and that a theory which destroys that difference has therein a moral stain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Pear for Western Planting.

Parker Earle, in the Farmer and Fruit Grower, says that Mr. B. O. Curtis, of Paris, Ill., is a pear grower of experience, and he has often written instructive articles on pear culture for the horticultural press. He has recently, in the Prairie Farmer, combated the views of D. B. Wier, its horticultural editor, on the subject of pear growing at the west. Mr. Curtis has had good success with Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel, White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Baftum, Duchess, Flenish Beauty, and Bartlett. The last he finds the most inclined to blight; and the first he considers perfectly iron-clad and blight-proof. He has tried it for 30 years and never lost a limb from any disease. Mr. Curtis must live in a region very happily adapted to pears, as his wonderful exemption from disease is altogether exceptional.

The Anjou with us is one of the hardiest of pear trees, indeed it is one of the three best in this respect—the other two being Seckel and Duchess—but it is not free from blight in our region. There are many eminent pomologists who pronounce the Anjou the most valuable of all pears, and Mr. Curtis, testimony in its favor will add to its good reputation. If it can stand a temperature of thirty-six degrees below zero without harm, it could be grown in the extreme northwest and endure its hyperborean cold.

Mr. Curtis says: "I would advise any man that has a few rods of spare ground, to plant a dozen or so of trees, one-third or more of dwarfs, and the man who would not risk a little outlay for the finest fruit the world ever knew, ought to live on crab apples. If you live so far north that the quince is the winter fruit, it is unknown here, plant only standard trees and omit the Louise Bonne de Jersey, as it is worthless as a standard, but one of the most valuable grown as a dwarf. I do not advise any one to plant two hundred varieties, as I have done, or one thousand, as some of our eastern friends have done, but plant a few trees of the best and most reliable sorts.

If you find your soil and climate well adapted to pear culture, you can then go in by the hundred or thousand for market. If you cannot afford to run any risk in trees, plant only the Beurre d'Anjou, as these are iron clad and positively blight proof, and will doubtless outlive three generations of men.

Have fifty trees of these growing in my orchard and fruit gardens on the dryest and lowest, and in the most exposed and most protected situations that I could place them. They are from five to thirty years old, about equal in dwarf and standard. I have just examined them carefully, and there is but one tree that has the least blight on it, and that is a dwarf twenty-seven years old, that has been blown over to the northeast, and its trunk being exposed to the sun has a damaged place on the southwest side, but this has nearly healed over and it has fruited as well as its fellows of the same age. I grew them for sale twenty years, and for ten years since I quit the nursery business. I have grown a few of them in my garden for experimental purposes and have had thousands of other trees to winter kill to the ground but have never known a tree of these to die from any cause.

Horticultural Notes.

G. Cowing says, in the Indiana Farmer, that the only blackberries in this region that are in condition to bear fruit the coming season, are Snyder, Wallace, and Taylor's Prolific. All of which originated in this State. As all the other prominent varieties are killed to the snow line, it is probable that the kinds named above will be most generally planted for some years to come by progressive fruit growers in central and northern Indiana. Snyder and Wallace are injured but little. Taylor's Prolific has suffered more and may not produce more than half a crop, but it ripens much later than the others, and this fact coupled with the belief that it is the only late ripening variety that can pass partially safe through our coldest winters will cause it to be widely planted. All are free from rust and enormously productive. Snyder and Wallace produce strong, erect canes, with remarkably broad, leathery leaves, peculiar to no other variety. The canes of Taylor have a scoping habit in young plantations and become erect in old age. Dormant buds of these varieties are all of extraordinary size. I regard them as the only profitable kind to plant in this latitude.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

At the last meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society the members generally seemed to be of the opinion that the Early Richmond was the most reliable and profitable cherry for general cultivation in that region. Indiana fruit growers have come to the same conclusion. The Lieb cherry which was introduced here some years ago as a variety likely to take the place of Early Richmond is pronounced a failure in Illinois as it has proved here.

"RUSSIAN" APPLES.

Tree peddlers still permeate this region for the purpose of selling Russian apple trees which, according to the representatives, bear fruit every year without regard to the weather, and in every respect are infinitely better than any ordinary varieties. Now the truth is, of all the varieties ever brought from Russia to this country, only two or three varieties—all early—have proved sufficiently valuable to warrant their general introduction into our orchards, and these, in no respect, are superior to many of our native varieties. It is probable that we have not a first-class winter apple of Russian origin. Several years ago the department of agriculture received a large lot of apple grafts from Russia which were distributed throughout the country. If any of those grafts have produced fruit of extraordinary merit, the fact has not been generally published. Russian apples, tree roses, high bush strawberries, Utah hybrid cherries, and cottonwood sprouts (only \$3 apiece) labeled Souvenir du Congrès pear, belong to a class of fruits and flowers which yield more pleas-

ure in pursuit than in possession, and the traffic in such trash will cease when planters generally read some first-class journal devoted to agriculture and horticulture and the valuable annual reports of our State Horticultural Society.

STRAWBERRY GRUB.

For several years past I have been in the habit of sowing about two bushels of salt per acre on all new strawberry beds for the purpose of preventing the destruction of plants by the white grub. Previous to pursuing this practice the grub was very destructive in my patches. Since then I have lost but a few plants by it. While a liberal application of salt will kill a perfect grub, it appears to render the soil an unsuitable nursery for the development of its progeny.

CHAMPION GRAPE.

A diversity of opinion appears to exist concerning the merits of this grape, some regarding it as unworthy of cultivation, others of fair quality. Anyone willing to tolerate Ives' Seedling or Hartford Prolific, can hardly object to Champion on the score of flavor, as it is certainly much superior to either of them in that respect. It fruited fairly for me last season for the first time, and proved much better than I anticipated. Ives' Seedling is hardly equal in quality to an ordinary fox grape, and Hartford prolific is little better. We have so many varieties in every way superior to them that they might with profit be dropped from cultivation.

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES.

Much is said relative to the necessity of planting staminate sorts within a few feet of pistillate strawberries for the purpose of properly fertilizing the latter. Last year I had two large rows of Crescent (pistillate) in an orchard which flowered and fruited 120 feet from the nearest staminate variety and yet bore as much and as perfect fruit as the same variety when it fruited within four feet of a staminate sort. Pollen of the strawberry is remarkably volatile and can be carried a great distance by the wind.

"COMING" STRAWBERRIES.

Nine out of every ten of the "coming" strawberries are disappointments. Occasionally one becomes a fixture in our patches, but the great majority of them merely salute us and pass on. For a time the testimony was so strongly in favor of Sharpless that I began to think that possibly we had at last secured a variety almost perfect; but while there is no serious complaint uttered aloud concerning it, and the current testimony is still in its favor, there is a growing undertone of complaint concerning its great liability to be injured when in bloom by late frosts; and some ill-natured persons have suggested, in reference to the irregular shape of its fruit, that it should be called shapeless instead of Sharpless. For me it has yielded a great many strong, healthy plants and but little fruit. Its foliage indicates its relationship to British Queen, Trollupia Victoria, Triumph de Grand and Monarch, all extremely susceptible to injury when in flower, from late spring frosts.

One great advantage of draining the soil is to insure the free access of oxygen. A plant cannot any more live without oxygen than can an animal. Oxygen is one of the best fertilizers, for by its action in the soil it prepares the minerals for food for plants.

D. S. Miles, Waukesha, Wis., writes: "For hardiness I prefer the following varieties of apples: Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Nerehy, Tetofski and Hays. Other sorts that have done well in this state are Red Astrachan, Seek-no-further, Tallman Sweet and St. Lawrence."

Raising Onion Seed.—"To raise seed I select some of the smallest bulbs of the spring crop and set them out either in October or January in rich, mellow soil. In the spring I keep them free from weeds and draw the earth up about them to keep them erect. In April they begin to throw up their seed stalks. The seed ripens in July."—C. J. Rogers, Terrell, Tex.

The fir tree growths of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They average 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet in length and thirteen feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well-proportioned log length of ninety feet to the first limb. The cedar trees are in like proportion and are most valuable for wooden wares of all kinds, while the fir is the best for spar and ship timber, yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use them in ship building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the shores of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam-mill owners who saw and prepare for market from 100,000 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill—and there are thirty or more—are residents of San Francisco, where they invest their profits, to the great injury of residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a century will probably elapse before Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immense resources of varied tree growths.

The London Garden—which ought to be good authority on the subject of root-pruning—recommends the severing of the leading roots in apple and pear trees which grow too rapidly, and thus making too much wood and giving too little fruit. But in carefully reading this article we cannot approve of the process, so far as large trees are concerned. It appears to us to be vastly too laborious to go over all the ground under such trees and single out all the large roots and remove them and nurse all the small ones into more vigorous growth. The purpose being to diminish the vigor of too rapidly growing trees, and hence induce fruit-bearing, it strikes us that the object could not be attained in this way, as the removal of the large roots and the increased growth of the small ones would not change the tree's status. The only remedy that we can see for the too rapid increase of wood, would be the withholding of all fertilizing matter from such trees. We admit, however, that the root-pruning of dwarf pear trees under the same circumstances, has a very good effect, judging from our practicing of it. We severed all the roots by sinking down a space through them all about two and a half feet off from the stem. We believe that grape vines would be benefited in the same way some six feet from the main stem. Cherry trees also. But to extend it, as the "Garden" suggests, to large standard trees, "would cost more than it would come to."—Germanstown Telegraph.

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The Apiary.

Swarming Extraordinary.

D. N. Kern relates in the Ohio Farmer the following experience with a swarm of Italian bees: The first swarm came over May 5 and was put in a hive filled with comb. On the nineteenth of May the second swarm came out and was hived with a weak swarm. On the twentieth the third came out and was hived with the second and weak swarm. On the twenty-first the fourth swarm came out. Mr. Kern caught the queen and killed it, and put the swarm back to the old colony. On the twenty-third the fifth swarm came out. He caught two queens and killed them and put the swarm back again. On the twenty-ninth, at 9 o'clock a. m., the sixth swarm came out. He caught two queens again and killed them, and put the swarm back again. The same day, at 3 o'clock p. m., the seventh swarm came out. This time he hived them in an old straw hive and set them on top of the old hive. In the evening of the twenty-fifth he shook them down in front of the old hive again, and that settled for a time the swarming fever of the old hive; but on the twenty-sixth of June the first young swarm threw out a very large swarm, and on July 3 threw out a second swarm, and about five minutes later a swarm came out of the old hive again. He hived both swarms again, and sold them for \$200 cash. All these swarms made 235 pounds of comb honey.

Working for Box Honey.

In order to secure a good yield of box honey, our first effort should be to secure plenty of bees, for without the bees we can get no honey. E. Gallup gave us the secret of getting honey years ago, when he said in A. B. J. "Get the bees and they will get the honey, if there is any to be had." "But how shall we get the bees," says one "in time for the honey harvest?"

This is the proper question to ask for although we may get plenty of bees, if they are not in time for the honey harvest they become consumers instead of producers, and thus we are thwarting the very object we are trying to obtain. Then the question is how shall we get the bees in time for the honey harvest. We will tell you how we get them. Our honey harvest is mainly from basswood, which usually commences about the 10th of July, so we do not need to get plenty of bees quite as early as we would if our crop was white clover mainly. As it takes from six weeks to two months to fill a hive with bees and brood, each one must commence operations at length of time before their main honey harvest. With us we wait until pollen becomes plenty, which is about the 10th of May, when we go to each hive and if the bees can cover a little more brood without danger of the brood being chilled (if there should come a cold night), we take a frame of honey from the outside of the cluster, and break the sealing by passing a knife flatwise over it, and place it in the centre of the brood next. In ten days we go over them again and so on until warm weather comes in June, when we go over them every four or five days, putting one frame in the centre each time. At this time of the year the queen will fill a frame thus placed in the centre every four or five days, besides keeping the empty cells filled, which are daily vacated by maturing brood. By the 25th of June every available cell should be filled with brood, and the hive pretty well stocked with bees. As soon as the hive is full of brood, the boxes should be put on so the bees can have a place to store honey if the flowers should secrete any, for after the hive is filled with brood, the honey must be placed in the boxes or nowhere.

Now each one should know during May and June, just what condition their bees are in, as to brood, by going inside of the hive to find out. If you cannot afford to do this my advice would be to keep out of the business. How often we have visited those who would be bee-keepers, and on going into the yard where the bees are, had them lift the hives, and ask us to lift them, saying "here is a good swarm, they were heavy last fall and are heavy now, I expect good results from this hive," etc. Upon being asked how much brood the bees had they knew nothing about it. So we find such who call themselves bee-keepers all over the country.

Most of our progressive bee-keepers do not wish over 10 lbs. of honey in a hive the first of May; or only enough so the bees will use it all up in brood rearing by the time honey is secreted in the flowers, for it is bees we want the fore part of the season instead of honey.

If by the process given above our bees run short of stores, of course we must feed them, and money thus spent in feeding, will return a large interest, if the season is anything like favorable.

Now in regard to boxing, we have told you when to put them on, and the question now comes, shall we box at the sides, or on top, or both. Our plan has been to use both side and top boxes, and from the success we have had, we conclude this the right way. Use a brood chamber, containing not over 1500 cubic inches, so as to have the comb filled with brood as above; then so arrange it that you can get both side and top boxes within 4 inches of the brood. If possible have one or two of the sections, or boxes, on top, full of comb, so as to induce the bees to commence work at the top first, for otherwise, they will commence at the sides, for it is more natural for bees to build comb at the side of the brood, than it is above, and more natural for them to store honey above than at the sides. If you can furnish the sections of empty comb at the top, the bees will have them filled first so you can remove them before the other surrounding them are finished. Now as you make the full sections from the top instead of placing empty ones in their places, raise those partly or wholly full of comb, at the sides, and place them at the top, putting the empty sections (having a starter of nice white comb or foundation always in each section), at the sides. Thus keep working till the honey season draws to a close. Now instead of placing empty sections at the sides, and by means of a follower, close up the sides, thus throwing the full force of bees into the top boxes, so as to get all parties filled boxes finished as far as possible. At the end of the season store carefully any of the partly filled boxes, after having cleaned them of the honey, either with the extractor, or by letting the bees remove it, when they will be ready to use the next season.

You will see by the above, that you are expected to remove the box honey from the hive, as soon as finished while the combs are show white and in the most salable form. We go over the whole yard once a week, which we find about as often as necessary. When taken from the hive, our sections should be stored in a warm room above ground, so as to ripen the honey, in the few unsealed cells there always is around the edge of the boxes. Our room averages 90°, while our honey is in it. At such a high temperature, we often find the larva of the moth quite troublesome. To head these off, we burn $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sulphur to every 200 cubic feet contained in the room.

To have the sulphur take effect, the sections should be piled on scattering spread apart, and up from the floor so the fumes can circulate all through the pile. As soon as well ripened, glass (if such is your custom), and crate in neat 12 box crates, thus having it ready for the market, whenever the market opens. This in short is the way Doolittle works for box honey, and has thus secured the yields reported during the last 8 years.—G. M. Doolittle, in Bee-keepers' Magazine.

Rocky Mountain Bee Plant.

Some of the descriptions of this plant—*Cleome integrifolia*—hardly do it justice as a honey-producer. It grows to the height of four or five feet, with hard, woody fibres like mustard, often measuring more than one inch in diameter. The seeds are borne in pods much the size and appearance of the black mustard. It blooms early in the spring, and continues in bloom until frost. As the season advances the spikes of the beautiful flowers continue to grow in length, with seeds and flowers in all stages of growth from the full pods to the new-opening bloom. The leaves throw off a very offensive odor when handled. As a honey producing plant it is second to no other. In our apiary we have forty colonies of bees, and although we are located among vegetable and fruit gardens our bees prefer this plant to all others. It is not troublesome in cultivated grounds, but prefers the roadside or waste places. We value it highly, and without doubt it is worthy the attention of bee-keepers.—Ex.

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Best varieties. By mail or express, \$3—Send for new price list and essay. Columbia, Mo. 1-1

Nursery of Mo. Agr. College.

We are prepared to supply the trade with a fine stock of apple, peach, plum, pear, quince and apricot trees; also small fruits in variety at wholesale rates. GEORGE HUMANN, Supt. Department Pomology at Forestry, Columbia, March 15th, 1881.

American Grape Growing

AND Wine Making.

By GEORGE HUMANN.

The author has tried to give all the latest experiences in American grape growing and wine-making, gathered during a practice of over 30 years; and correspondence and sketches from many of the most eminent grape growers of other States, contained in the appendix, add greatly to the interest of the book. Price, 1 and 50 cents illustrated and bound in cloth \$1.50, post paid. For sale by Orange Judd & Co., New York, publishers, or by the author, GEORGE HUMANN, Columbia, Mo.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

COLMAN'S
RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN.

\$1 Per YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long line advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

P. Earle & Sons, of Cobden, Ill., will ship fifty acres of strawberries of their own growing the present season. They ship in the Tiffany refrigerator car, and will ship about a car-load daily to the northern markets.

The party offering the five-dollar premium for the simplest, cheapest, healthiest and most nutritious bill of fare for one week, has paid the same to this office, and would be pleased to have the views of the readers of this paper as to who is entitled to the premium.

No business will prosper unless closely attended to. No great success is obtained without great labor. If one would win, he must work. The genius with which great men are accredited, is the genius of working hard in their particular channel and learning all about it. Out of their specialties they are mere children. Hard, untiring work in one's specialty will win. Without it, failure is inevitable.

The past week has been one of almost continued heavy rains in the vicinity of St. Louis. A very large acreage of corn would have been planted but for the wet weather. The land has been too wet to work, which has been unfortunate for farmers, as it is now high time seed corn should be in the ground. Pastures and meadows, oats and wheat and rye and the timothy and clover sown this spring, are all coming on splendidly.

A number of eastern journals of recent date have been discussing the peach proposition in Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, and have arrived at the conclusion that there will be perhaps an average nearly half a crop. It is generally conceded however that the packers at Baltimore will not be able to secure their usual supplies and such quantities as can be had will be far more expensive than usual. The large eastern cities who look to the territory referred to for their peaches, will outbid the packers and secure a large portion of the fruit. So there is a prospect of a rise in canned fruit.

A movement was on foot the past week among the merchants of this city to charter an ocean vessel to come up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Here the vessel was to be loaded with either grain or cotton, and started for Liverpool or other European ports. The abundance of water, overflowing the banks of the Mississippi at present and for some time past, affords sufficient depth between here and New Orleans for the largest craft that traverses the Atlantic. Many of the St. Louis merchants, among them several millers, have bills of lading now signed here for European ports; but it would afford them some satisfaction to see the vessel loaded here, instead of at New Orleans, with their commodities seeking a foreign market, hence the movement referred to.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, was held at the Rural World Office, 600 Olive street St. Louis on the morning and afternoon of Monday May 9th. Among those present were Prof. S. M. Tracy, of the State Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo., P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, Captain Hollister, of Alton Ill., Parker Earle, of Cobden Ill., and Col. N. J. Colman occupying the chair, Prof. Tracy officiating as secretary. In regard to the place of meeting, propositions were received from St. Louis, New Orleans, Little Rock, Columbus, and Cincinnati. These localities, and the facilities they severally offered, were fully discussed and after much deliberation, it was decided to have the exposition at Cincinnati, to open September seventh 1881. There being no further business of importance before the meeting, the committee adjourned.

The strawberry market is already broken down by heavy receipts from Arkansas—choice berries retailing at 20 cents per quart, but a large portion at 10 to 15 cents. This is rather a discouraging outlook for home growers, whose berries are not more than half grown yet. However, the fruit from Arkansas seems to be coming too freely to last long, so the growers in this vicinity when their fruit reaches maturity may find a much better opening than is offered at present. Mississippi and Tennessee are also contributing to the St. Louis market. The Mississippi growers say that the drought will cut the supply off suddenly with them. Some of the finest fruit offered in the market has come from Humboldt, Tenn. A large portion of the Arkansas receipts the present season show they have been visited by frequent showers of rain of late, the fruit being quite sandy and not very presentable. It seems that

mulching has been overlooked. Southeast Missouri, Columbus, Ky., and southern Illinois will commence shipping between the 15th and 20th, and will doubtless make a good showing of salable fruit.

Mr. Parker Earle of Cobden, Ill., president of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, gave the RURAL WORLD office a call yesterday. He reports the fruit crops in southern Illinois in a very promising condition. There has been no frost since the fruit blooms appeared, something he has never seen in his experience in fruit growing before. The white-fleshed varieties of peaches have blossomed very freely, but the yellow-fleshed varieties not so freely. But for the curculio, a large crop of peaches would be grown in southern Illinois the present season. The prospect, however, is the curculio will get the larger share of the crop, as but little precaution is taken to prevent their ravages. Mr. Earle expects to commence picking strawberries about the middle of the present month, and the crop will be very large. Apples and pears have bloomed very full, and there is a prospect of a larger crop. There are about fifteen hundred acres of strawberries grown in Union county, and the berries are shipped by the car load. Last year as many as thirteen full car loads were shipped from Cobden Station, alone in one day.

The overflow of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, has produced great destruction to crops in the bottom lands. Hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat have been destroyed. Grass and meadow lands to perhaps an equal number of acres have suffered—the water and sediment undoubtedly ruining the grass. Fences, buildings and live stock have suffered, and many human lives have been lost in one way or another, in the effort to rescue stock, or save property, or get away from the raging waters. Should the June rise in these rivers be only as high as usual, the lands that have been flooded can be mostly put in corn, but the deep snow in the mountains and the long cold winter presage a heavy June rise, and probable overflow. The loss to the country by this great overflow will amount to millions of dollars. It is strongly suspected that some miscreants cut the dikes above Venice, near East St. Louis, and thus turned the waters in the American bottom, causing the destruction of crops in a large scope of country. The severest punishment should be meted out to those who participated in any such outrage, if such an act was perpetrated. Our country is so large that the loss caused by the overflow will have but very little effect on the market.

Southern Fruits for Northern Markets.
A new refrigerator car company has just been organized to transfer perishable goods over the Gould R. R. lines, from the southwest to the northern cities. Jay Gould with wise forethought, appreciates what can be done in the south, in the way of growing fruits and vegetables for northern markets, if the enterprise is properly encouraged. With this idea in view, he has encouraged the organization referred to—offering such terms to operate over his lines, as makes the enterprise promising and remunerative. The great trouble that confronted the southern growers heretofore has been the oppressive charges of the express companies, and yet not insure their goods to arrive at their destination in presentable shape or condition. With the new organization the producer has some show to succeed. The goods will go out not as formerly, at the owner's risk, but at the transportation company's risk. They will agree to deliver the goods to the various consignees in good order, and will arrange such a schedule of rates as will induce a number to embark in the business. In addition to this class of goods, tropical fruits will also be sought and secured as they need such protection while in transit. Properly encouraged this business will expand until it has grown to be an industry that will bring a large revenue to the roads and shippers too. An agent of the new company is located at Galveston, Texas, a city that will become one of the leading shipping points.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Olympic Theatre this week, Snelbaker's Majestics—a variety and specialty combination, which is not surpassed in the business—is attracting splendid audiences. There has never in St. Louis been presented a more thorough entertainment, and the audiences testify their delight enthusiastically. May 16th will be marked by the appearance of a splendid company of St. Louis musical amateurs in a new comic opera, entitled "L'Africain," composed by Wayman McCreery, the words by W. C. Schuyler. These gentlemen are both prominent and talented members of society, and their friends feel great interest in the success of their work.

At Pope's Theatre the little ones and the children of larger growth, have been enjoying the representations of pantomime, being given by the Jay Rial company to popular prices. The entertainment is rich and amusing, and the special features introduced are excellent—a number of favorites appearing in clever acts of song, dance, acrobatic, mimicry, etc. The pantomime company will be succeeded by Gray & Maxwell's "Billie Taylor" company, and this will be the first representation in St. Louis of this favorite comic opera.

AGRICULTURE.

BY CHAS. W. MURTFELDT.

"Agriculture," Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, says, "is the basis of all other interests, and the full developments of agricultural resources are the great guarantees of an enduring prosperity." "The mainstay of our national greatness is the farmer. He is the greatest wealth producer of the country, and as he grows richer or poorer, our prosperity waxes or wanes. Whatever helps him, helps all. Knowledge is power in Agriculture, as in most other departments of industry. There is room for vast improvements in every branch of agriculture, and we cannot be too swift to better our methods of production. Farming is in its very nature an experimental science, and the more perfect we make the machinery for an interchange of experiences, the more rapid will be our progress toward the highest excellence."

In this work of the diffusion of practical knowledge the agricultural colleges, the experimental stations, and the State and county fairs find their mission. Every intelligent man and woman, but the farmer himself, seem to fully appreciate the remark of Gov. Blackburn, and also of the first sentence, quoted in the above paragraph. However, trite the quotations, they need to be reiterated in almost every issue of the agricultural press. We cannot for a moment lose sight of the proper estimate which should be placed upon this great medium for the advancement of the agricultural art. The motto: "Farmers, write for your papers" should never be obliterated. When in 1834, Moses Y. Beach started the New York Sun, the legend on the rising sun illustration read, "It shines for all," viz: all who wish to avail themselves of its light. So the farmers' paper carries to him a light from the experience of others by which he may profit—whether it details success or failure—if he so wills. And although it is not given to every one to select the best language, or to give his experience in the most concise and pertinent words, the editor reminds him that what he (the editor) wishes to know are the facts plainly stated, these can be dressed up by the editor to suit his notions of literary excellence.

I will not in this article say anything concerning the value of experimental stations, nor the practical workings and results of agricultural colleges, and of what the people have a right to expect of them. I may have something to say on these heads in a future paper. When the Hon. (?) Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, advised the Congress of the United States to invest a few thousand dollars in the purchase of a few thousand turkeys to destroy the cotton worm, the Rocky Mountain locust and the potato bugs, he thought he had made a decided hit and said a very funny thing, and no doubt he felt very much elated at the applause and perhaps more at the result of defeating the entomological commission. However, he is not the man to undo what the entomological commission, but especially its chief have accomplished. But of what avail are the works of science and the knowledge given to the farmer, if he (the farmer) will not profit thereby—if he says in effect, I will not pay the cost?

I have not within easy reach the figures giving the value of the potato crop of the United States, but that it goes away up into the millions every body can judge. Our State and national entomologists say: "Paris green, mixed with from twelve to fifteen parts of flour, will kill the bugs, and you may grow your murrhies by investing the trifling outlay of the cost of these ingredients." The farmer says: "Oh! that is too much trouble and expense." And as a result, he goes without the tubers. And, let me add, he never can grow this excellent so nutritious and palatable until he is willing to pay the cost of the remedy against the bugs. So with the curculio, the codling moth, the bean and pea weevil, and the hundred and one noxious insects which attack the growing or mature crops of the farmer and fruit grower. Science points the way—gives us the natural history of the insects, tells us whether there are one or more broods in a season, and how they can be checked or exterminated—but the farmer and fruit grower must apply this knowledge.

For years many of the leading minds in agriculture have advocated the elevation of the national department of agriculture from a simple commission to a department with a secretary at its head, who shall be a cabinet officer and the chief executive of his particular department. In the light of the quotations first above written, there is not a more important department than that of agriculture, and it is marvelous that the leaders in the nation are so slow to realize a fact so patent to every close observer. We are not only feeding our own great nation, but the other nations of the earth look to North America as the great granary of the world, to which they can always look for bread and meat, as well as for fruit, butter and cheese.

With an intelligent and capable secretary at its head, who, by virtue of his position, would be entitled to a seat on the floor of Congress, Proctor Knott and Sunset Cox would not be likely to indulge very frequently in ridicule and contempt of a department, or a division of a department, which has charge of the widest and most important

branch in the whole scope of the government. We need soldiers for our defence, the farmer feeds them. They need clothing, the farmer furnishes the raw material. We need merchants, the farmer furnishes the wealth or rather the products which necessitate the merchants, the transportation, &c., and so through all the ramifications of all our social fabrics and our material wealth, "Whatever helps the farmer, helps all." Very true, very true.

Is he only a clod-hopper, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water? Is he not a citizen? Has not he the right of petition? Has he not also a vote? And last of all, is he not in the great majority? Let every grange, every farmers' club, every agricultural and every horticultural society, all speak at once and in language which cannot be misunderstood, and firmly demand that the great interests which constitute their life work and which are not only theory but, in fact, the life of the nation shall be recognized in the general government and elevated to their proper place. We may, if we will profit by the experience of France and Germany, and other nations of Europe, who long ago looked to the minister of agriculture as the *pater familias* of the nation.

ALFALFA.

COL. COLMAN: Do you believe in old adages? "Seeing is believing," and "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," etc.—but no doubt you do. How else could you be a respectable granger? Now I have been writing you for some five years last past about alfalfa telling you about its tap root and how it stools out, and how early and how often you can cut it, and how palatable it is to stock. I now propose to let you "see" its tap root and "observe" its method of stooling. I send you therefore a couple of plants, each having a tap root between three and four feet long. I bored down beside them with a post auger the full length of the auger stem and as that was not to the bottom I had to break off the roots at that depth. This alfalfa was in creek bottom where the roots do not need to go more than four or five feet to reach permanent moisture. If the receipts existed i.e. if I had alfalfa on land where the stratum giving permanent moisture lies at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, then by splicing the stem of the post auger I could show you alfalfa tap roots fifteen to twenty feet in length. The stooling of the specimen sent can only be expected in rich ground and where moisture is reached at a comparatively slight depth. On upland and poorer soil, a thick growth must be secured by thick seeding. How many shoots spring from each one of these tap roots, I have not counted and shall not, it is sufficient for me that there are plenty.

If any one has leisure to gratify an idle curiosity by counting them, they are welcome to so. The present is the latest spring I have ever known in this latitude yet it is clear now that I shall cut the first crop of alfalfa for hay not later than the tenth of May, I began cutting for hay one year on the thirtieth of April. In consequence of my articles on alfalfa in the RURAL WORLD I received many letters of inquiry, especially for seed. I wish to say now distinctly that I do not raise or sell seed. Those wishing seed, must apply to dealers for seed and prices. My object is, if possible to aid in introducing into general cultivation a plant that will afford the most and the best food for dairy cows, cattle, sheep, horses, mules and hogs, and one not subject to drought. N. W. BLISS, April 25th 1881. Kingston Furnace Mo.

POTATO CULTURE.

In order to have the best success in growing potatoes, and to secure a healthy vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, says Thorburn, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If you use ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary to sprout the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or what is better, mix the Paris green in water two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.—According to the Boston Economist, the total production of gold in 1880 throughout the world amounted to \$118,000,000 (\$89,000,000 of which was produced in America); of silver, \$94,000,000 (of which \$76,000,000 was produced in America); total of both, \$212,000,000. The largest production in any one year was in 1852—of gold, \$236,000,000; silver, \$40,000,000; total of both, \$286,000,000. Since that year the annual product of gold has diminished one half, and that of silver has nearly doubled.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To save freight for my numerous customers in western Missouri, and Kansas, I will be at the stock yards in Kansas City, in the month of September, and remain during the fair, with 100 head of thoroughbred Cotswold sheep, both rams and ewes, which I will sell at bottom prices. For description of the same, and date of my arrival, see the columns of this paper after August 15. St. Charles Co., Mo. K. H. ALLEN.

The Tobacco Market.

The high water submerging nearly all of the Railroads running east and west, has diminished receipts and shipments and also had rather an unfavorable effect upon the market. The river is now declining and shipments partially resumed.

The offerings during the week comprised most all grades and styles which come to our market while bidding was, at times irregular, we discovered no average decline from current prices during past month. We note the following prices obtained for 23 Hds. Mo. Burleys ranging from Lug's 2nds to fine fillers: \$9.00, 10.75, 11.00, 9.05, 7.40, 11.00, 17.00, 11.75, 14.75, 13.50, 14.00, 14.00, 14.00, 14.00, 7.00, 7.25, 7.25, 7.50, 7.00, 8.00 and at private sale some 19 Hds. new and old Ky. Burley, good to fancy at range of 17.00 to 25.00 and 21 Hds. Ky. at range of 11.00 to 14.00.

New Dark Lugs were bid off @3.25 to 3.50 in early part of week and later were stiffer and brought 3.50 to 3.60. Old Darks were bid off @3.50 to 3.70, afterwards sold privately @4.00.

New dark Leaf was slow sale owing to interruption in shipping.

We would advise the Shippers not to crowd the market just now with tobacco in unsafe condition, and we prefer to see it all in keeping order, heavy, smooth leaf, of which our crop is largely composed, will be desirable in pliable order (which does not mean wet) Burleys had better be prized in good safe order, so they can be held, if necessary.

Respectfully, J. N. CROUCH.

St. Louis, May 7th.

Help for the Great Army of Convalescents.

who, after an attack of disease, get so far back on the retreating way to health and no farther. One of the most serious impediments which the medical profession has to encounter is the tendency in all diseases, whether acute or chronic, towards debility and loss of vitality. To meet this condition of low vitality, the Compound Oxygen, which acts directly on the great nervous centres, rendering them more efficient, vigorous and active, and capable of generating more and more of the vital forces, which are life and health, offers an agent of health and restoration which acts promptly and surely. Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature and Action, is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pig Pen.

The Hibernating of Swine.

It has been proven by accident that swine can exist months without food or water. One farmer testifies that he missed one of his herd soon after threshing, in September, and knew nothing more of it until the spring following, when the cattle had eaten away part of the straw stack, under which the hog had been covered, and spent the winter. The animal, when found, was reduced in flesh, but seemed to be in good health and ready for his feed.

The query now is, if one hog can be successfully wintered in a straw stack, why not a dozen?

It surely would be a vast saving of labor and feed, if we could formulate all the conditions so stock hogs could be thus hibernated until time for them to go to clover in the spring. This would be reducing feed and labor to the minimum, and solve the problem of how to produce cheap pork.

Since it has been successfully done in isolated cases, and since the savings of labor and feed and discomfort are so great, it seems to us here is a step forward that some of our managers of agricultural college farms might profitably study and experiment upon.

The Cheapest Way to Raise Hogs.

Forty-five years ago a farmer living in southern Ohio remarked that he never had any corn to sell at fifty cents per bushel when he could sell hogs at \$3.50 per 100 dressed weight. There are a good many men engaged in hog raising in our day that could not well understand how any farmer should, under any circumstances, prefer to raise and sell hogs at \$3.50 per 100 to selling the corn before feeding it at fifty cents per bushel. In our past age it has been a matter of common boast that the world of mankind has been for a half century making progress in the conduct of all human affairs, until all the old methods of doing business have been left behind, as a mass of old foggyism, that at the present time, hardly deserves a passing thought; but it is very certain to our mind that in some few things the world has progressed backwards, and so far as the production of hogs by regular farmers is concerned, this is one of the cases where the course pursued fifty years ago was far preferable on the score of economy and cheapness of production to the system that has been in use during the past twenty-five years. In the early history of hog-raising in the western country, every thrifty farmer made it a point to have a clover field, well set with clover, for keeping all his stock hogs upon through every grazing season, and it has been well settled by long experience that there is no kind of feed that will make young hogs grow or thrive better than good clover pasture. In the times of which we are speaking hogs were, as a common rule, taken from the clover fields about the time in the fall season when the frosts began to be severe, to be fattened on corn, and the old rule was that about fifteen bushels of corn would fatten a good sized clover grazed hog and make him ready for market; but good floors for feeding upon and good sleeping quarters were provided by all good farmers for the hogs they kept. Clover always improves the soil where it grows, instead of causing impoverishment as corn does. This was an item always to be counted, so that when everything was fairly considered, the farmer to whom we have referred could no doubt afford to produce pork at \$3.50 per 100 lbs net with clover, and fifty-cent corn. But in our day the whole system of hog production in all its essential features has been changed. Raising hogs upon whole-sale principles is the order of the day.—Ex.

Live Stock Breeder.

A. J. McKimmin's sale of harness horses and Jersey cattle will take place at Nashville, Tenn., on the twentieth inst. Mr. McKimmin is noted for the excellence of his stock, and those who want to buy the best trotting and harness horses and the best strains of Jersey cattle, should be at Nashville on the twentieth to make their purchases. There will be no postponement, and the animals put up will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Mr. McKimmin is one of the most reliable breeders in Tennessee, and his sales always attract great attention. See his advertisement in this issue of the RURAL WORLD.

The great annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings, raised on the Woodburn farm, will take place at Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky., on Wednesday, May 25th. The reputation which the stock raised at this establishment, enjoys throughout the country is such, that no eulogy is needed. When a race horse is wanted, people know they want to go to Woodburn for him. All the young things raised, are put up for sale, one man has just as good a chance to get a winner as any other. Only the very choicest brood mares and stallions in the country are kept at this farm, and their produce is the best the country affords. See advertisement of sale in this issue.

Glenview Stud Farm Sale.

On the 16th inst. this great sale of trotters, roadsters and breeding stock will take place at Louisville, Ky. We before called attention to the high character of the Messrs. J. C. McFerran & Son, proprietors of the Glenview Stud Farm, and to the great excellence of the stock they offer for sale. They have invested a fortune in breeding animals, stopping at no expense to secure the very best, and the offspring of this stock will now be offered for sale to the highest bidder, and horsemen ought to attend the sale.

Annual Live Stock sales in Tennessee.

We presume no reader of the RURAL WORLD has failed to see advertised in large type the series of sales to take place in Tennessee next week. The stock to be sold is from such noted breeders as W. and V. L. Polk, Columbia, Tenn.; Campbell Brown and D. B. Cooper of Spring Hill, Tenn., and Messrs. Cockrill, Thompson, Kirkman and Gardner of Nashville. This series of sales will take place on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., and will be the best series of the season. Over one hundred head of trotters, by such noted horses as Bonsetter, record 2:19; Blackwood, Jr., 2:22½; Enfield, 2:29; Trouble, the sire of Lizzie 2d, 2:23½, and many other flyers; and also the progeny of many other noted sires and dams will be offered for sale to the highest bidders. Our friends in the southern States would do well to attend these great sales. High-bred trotting stock can be bought cheaper now than it can be bought again for many years. The importance of having better breeding stock is more generally appreciated by farmers than it ever has been before, and this is a grand opportunity for purchasers.

Profits in Stock-Raising.

Mr. Tell Priest, one of our most enterprising and public-spirited farmers, is thoroughly imbued with the belief that there is more money in stock raising than any other branch of farming enterprise. He bought last year \$100 worth of sheep, and of that lot he has sold \$102 worth of mutton, \$78 35 worth of wool, and has thirty-eight sheep left. He sold Friday, to Mr. J. T. Ewing, of Louisville, twenty-seven hogs, averaging a little over 325 lbs.

There are some facts connected with the twenty-seven head that are worthy of particular notice, and we doubt if any similar test has ever been made by any one in this country before. On the eleventh day of last September he turned into his corn-field the twenty-seven head of hogs, weighing each lot as they were turned in, and weighing them again on Friday, when he sold them to Mr. Ewing. During the sixty-nine days they made the following gains in weight: One litter of seven pure Berkshires gained 2½ pounds per day; one litter of eight, half Chester and half Berkshire, 1½ pounds per day; one litter of five, three-quarter Chester and one-quarter Berkshire, 1½ pounds per day; one litter of seven, three-quarter Berkshire, and one-quarter Poland-China, 2 pounds per day.

A Dead Horse.

In France, when a horse has reached the age of twenty or thirty, it is designed for a chemical factory; it is first relieved of its hair, which serves to stuff cushions and saddles; then it is skinned; the hoofs serve to make combs. Next, the carcass is placed in a cylinder and cooked by steam, at a pressure of three atmospheres; a cock is opened, which allows the grease to be run off; then the remains are cut up, the legs, bones are sold to make knife handles, etc., and the coarser of the ribs, the head, etc., are converted into animal black and glue. The first are calcined in cylinders, and the vapors when condensed form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded which makes a capital insecticide and a vermifuge. To make glue, the bones are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes away the phosphate of lime, the soft

The Home Circle.

TOM TEMPO.

BY HENRY J. SHELLMAN.

Tom Tempo was an amateur,
To music much devote,
He played the second fiddle in
A string band of some note.

He also ran a bakery,
A fact which I well know,
He oftentimes has sold me cake,
And oft has set me do.

He was a happy rising man,
With quite a store of pelf,
His gains were steady as he'd go
Adante for himself.

But one sad day it so befell
That Cupid laid his snares;
The maid Tom loved a singer was,
Who often "put on airs."

She led poor Tom a merry dance,
And I regret to tell,
Just when he thought he'd won the prize,
She went off with a swell.

She said that "Tom was not high-bred,"
(His bread was high, I think),
Poor Tom was Mozart-broken, and
He weakly took to drink.

Alas! he took the downward scale,
He ceased to meet his score;
His notes protested, he became
More bass than a bear before.

He turned a deaf ear last solo,
He thought of naught but gin;
He could not play the high-toned bars,
So played the violin.

At last, disgusted with the world,
And inharmonious strife,
He went off in an aria and
A chord wound up his life.

—Wit and Wisdom.

Letter from Nina.

Miss Ted, you say "it rather goes against the grain to read of the flogging of a man in a country." &c.

The event you speak of, occurred in the old colonial times. Such a punishment was atrocious even in those days, but when we consider that the practice is revived in our own time, we have reason to blush for our country—or at least for that portion of it where the barbarous and inhuman law is again in force.

Our Missouri laws are not what they should be yet, but we may be thankful that we have enough noble and humane men in our legislature to prevent the passage of such a barbarous law as the flogging of criminals for any offence whatever. Such laws are a stain on our country's honor.

Miss Sallie Haskins, if you think it wrong to dance, it would doubtless be wrong for you to indulge in it. But for those who see in it simply an agreeable, healthful, innocent recreation, as it is, there can be no harm in it. But I do not see that any result can be obtained by discussing the subject further, as neither side can convince the other. I agree with Rachel Dorset in her views, although some do not believe in dancing schools, I do. You are taught more than the simple dancing steps there. The instruction and regular practice obtained at a dancing school, add much to the grace and ease of a person's deportment. I do not think my lessons were neglected at school on account of dancing lessons, although, with a number of other scholars, I was excused from school duties an hour earlier than usual, two days in every week.

Miss Ted, I must apologize to you for not setting your mind at rest in regard to my initials. Suppose I send them to you privately, or, if you go to Eureka Springs, you will meet Idyll and she can give them to you, if you still care about it. I would like to meet you at the Springs, but shall not be able to do so, unless circumstances change somewhat. Texas Hoesier, thanks for your compliment! If I would learn to throw a lasso, I might come and live in Texas. Delightful possibility! But alas! I fear that I shall never be able to acquire that graceful accomplishment, but must make up my mind to stay in Missouri and bake pies and cook ribs. Sad fate!

Widower, I will lend you that gun with pleasure, when I get it, but if I should not happen to have it by the time you step over to borrow it, I will lend you the old shot-gun. I loaded it myself, not more than six months ago, so it will be all ready for you. By the way, if you should not come until next "killing time," I will have that rib for you—nicely roasted!

Convinced as I shall be glad of your assistance as a guide in our tour among the mountains, but I don't know as it would be safe to trust you with the coffee-pot, you might carry it so safely that we should never get possession of it again. However, since reading your last letter, I do not find your views so objectionable.

Daisy Dell, don't accuse the Home Circle of mistaking Don Juan's Daisy for you. Doubtless she was his ideal, but she was not Daisy Dell!

Lilly of the Valley, I was glad to see you again, though I don't agree with you about the Spoodendykes. I like to read some of them.

I fear we must give A. B. C. up, he has neglected us so long, and Orlie has quite forgotten us!

Paulus, I should really like to accommodate you, but if I go to taking aim at every "goose" that comes along, I shall have no time for any other recreation. Suppose you borrow the gun and do the shooting yourself.

I sympathize with Bon Ami and Paulus both, for the hard hits they give and take.

Camille, you have chosen a feminine nom de plume. If you had not told us you were a country boy, I should have mistaken you for a lady, as I did Western Echo.

Lloyd Guyot, Lackland, Little Dick, Vaume, Gillie Lee and Myra C., come often and help all the Circle. Some of our other members are absent. I hope they will reappear soon. NINA.

S. E. Mo., May 2d.

A Beautiful Sentence.

Much has been said, one way or another, in the RURAL in the last two years about our own language. We are assured by Col. Colman, that many of us have improved our style. This improvement is due, I think, partly to exercise in composition, and partly to the criticisms and practice of our best writers. If this be true, it may serve as an excuse for something more on the subject. I wish space for one more article, because I believe I can suggest some thoughts which have not appeared in the RURAL.

We have been told that "naked ideas are worthless." Pray, tell us to what use language can be put, if not to express ideas. How beautiful is the Greek language to one who does not understand it? This language is admired, because of the ease, directness and vividness with which it expresses thoughts. Would not hieroglyphics be as beautiful, were they as intelligible? For, language that conceals thought is faulty. Perfect language has been compared often to a perfect mirror. We look into a mirror to see ourselves. It is only when the mirror is faulty that our attention is drawn to it. So we read the sentences for the thought they contain. It is only when the sentences are faulty, that our attention is drawn away from the thought. When do we perfect a sentence? Is it not when we perfect the thought? When you say a sentence is faulty, because it is obscure, you mean that we are in doubt as to what the writer intended to say—the thought he intended to convey is not clear. When you say the writer has used too many adverbs or adjectives, you mean that he has weakened his thought. It is faulty to say "one should attend to their own business," because consistent thought requires the pronoun to agree with its antecedent. Such a sentence is faulty, no difference what the usage of good writers may be. Grammarians generally tell us what forms of expressions are correctly, without telling us why they are so. At best they only refer us to the usage of good writers. I object to such a superficial way of teaching grammar. If a learned and careful writer uses one expression in preference to another, he has a reason for so doing. It is the duty of the grammarian to tell what that reason is. Take two such writers as Irving and Macaulay, each is careful to construct every sentence so as to bear the close inspection of critics. You read one page and begin another. Now a sentence catches your fancy, you re-read, perhaps you unconsciously lay the book down and are lost in thought for half an hour. Why? Is it because we are pleased with the neatness of grammatical construction? No; it is the thought that holds our attention. I will quote from memory a beautiful sentence of Macaulay's. In closing his Review of the Roman Catholic Church he says: "And she still may exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall take his stand, amid a vast solitude, on a broken arch of London bridge, and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Divest this sentence of its thought, and you take from it its charm. We are told that the use of many unusual words shows a great command of language. Certainly, if it be true, we should not expect Macaulay to be a great linguist; yet we are assured by Chamber's Cyclopaedia of English Literature that his command of language was extraordinary. And Macaulay himself tells us, he owed his command of language to the habit, when a boy, of weaving romances. The fact seems to be this, Macaulay could have at any moment overwhelmed us with a flood of unusual words, if he had wanted to do so; but he never used any but familiar words, except when it was really necessary. Macaulay had something to say, and he wanted people to understand him. This is one reason why he did not write in French, Latin, or Greek. When he wanted to do so, he could use any of these languages, and others besides, as a medium of thought. Macaulay never wrote as though he expected his readers to take the pains of using a dictionary, when reading him. The writer who has to be translated, will have but few readers. In referring to the course pursued by distinguished authors, we should remember that many of them expected their works to circulate exclusively among the educated. I intended to close this article by quoting another beautiful sentence, but Byron is not at hand, and I cannot quote it from memory. I remember the thought, and that would be all I should care for, if I did not want to quote it. Those who can not remember the words, can find them in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." It is the finest simile in the words of Henry Kirke White. The thought is a very fine one, but is not original. It can be found in Aesop's Fables.

Our friend Lloyd Guyot once put this question: If it be wrong to use big words and hyperboles, why is it that all the great living writers revel in them? The conclusion would be good enough, if the premises were not false.

BON AMI.

A Letter from Little Dixie.

I have read with great interest the productions of the various writers of the RURAL, and like our editor, think some of them are among the best writers of the country. I feel special interest in some of the members, and look forward to the coming of the RURAL as a pleasant weekly visitor.

Bon Ami, I agree with you on dancing. H. H., do as you are commanded—eat whatever is set before you, asking no questions, or, as I do—just what you can get. Select your bill of fare, send the five dollars to some one, and do as Poe bade the Ravin do.

Timothy, I think with the Irishman—

it is a good thing for the girl that you never married. Widower, we agree politically; may we not religiously and socially.

LITTLE DIXIE.

A Letter from La Grange.

Home Circle friends, I live down south in Dixie, in Texas on the Colorado river. Latitude about 29½ degrees. This is a cotton growing section, and we claim to grow the best short staple cotton in the world.

I am a bachelor of 27, and though I wish I were married would rather remain as I am forever, than by undue haste make some lady or myself unhappy for life. Nina, I greatly admire your thoughts. Will come again if permitted.

N. B.—If the readers of the RURAL WORLD wish to know anything relative to this part of the "sunny south" I will answer all enquiries to the best of my ability and endeavor not to color too highly nor exaggerate as the emigration agents and circulars do. Texas has great advantages and some serious drawbacks as I know, having lived in Missouri and in the east.

LA GRANGE.

A Letter from Lina M.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Is your Home Circle already full, or have you room for a stranger from the old Bay State who asks permission to enter? Surely you would not close the doors on one who comes so long a distance for a friendly chat with the members of the Home Circle, which, by the way, must be a large one, judging by the names of absent ones made mention of in the April 14th number of RURAL WORLD. I received a copy of that date from a friend, which was my first acquaintance with the paper, and was at once interested in this department, wherein I found letters from various localities—some of the writers seeming to be old acquaintances, and others, like myself, making their first appearance in the Circle. I think this arrangement a very pleasing and interesting one, for giving persons at a distance from each other, a means of exchanging views and comparing notes on topics of general interest. We get a more correct estimate of our own theories by having the criticisms of others, as they will sometimes show us the weak points, which we, in our one-sided view, fail to discover; and besides there is a pleasant interest in this sort of general acquaintance, which is formed between contributors to this department of the paper. The spirited discussions, which sometimes take place between parties of opposing opinions, are often quite amusing and instructive, if the subject chance to be one to call forth the best ideas and sentiments of the opponents. I do not aspire to the bringing forward of any brilliant ideas, or subjects of exciting interest in my contribution, but would, like a quiet comer in the Home Circle, where I may listen to the remarks of the older and wiser, and if I find the various members disposed to offer a cordial reception to a stranger, who comes without invitation or introduction, I may venture to take part in the order of exercise.

This letter is written from a very busy town in eastern Massachusetts—a town which aspires to soon rank itself among the cities, counting at present a population of about 16,000 inhabitants. It is extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the city of Lynn only in Massachusetts, exceeds it in this business. We are about twenty miles from Boston, and nearly the same distance from Plymouth, which place is held memorable as the landing place of the Pilgrims in 1620; and the famous rock upon which it is said they first set foot is conspicuous, covered and protected by a sort of stone temple, where visitors can step on the "wave worn rock" that has braved the blast and billows' shock for countless ages. The old burying ground is still in existence, where are headstones, which have stood for nearly two centuries; and Memorial Hall, where are collected the ancient relics of olden times. I think some of the Home Circle band would enjoy a visit to this place. If there are any who take pleasure in traditional legends, and weaving romance of by-gone days, they would find here a fertile field for their fancy. I like to explore some old forsaken house, and imagine who and what were its long forgotten inhabitants, those who laughed and sang, hoped and sorrowed within its walls, where succeeding generations met the three great epochs of life—birth, marriage and death—where tragedy and comedy have mingled together, as they do in all places and all lives. Longfellow says, "All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses," and I believe there is truth in the lines, for there is a vague sense of something unseen that lingers about a deserted homestead, the "ghosts of the past" rise before us, after the mortal forms of its occupants have long been laid to their last dreamless sleep. "Truly there are more things in heaven and earth than we have dreamed of in our philosophy," and "life is a problem," indeed.

I must greet the members of the Circle, who are known to me by name, and take my departure.

Miss Ted, may I shake hands with you. I like your letter; and tell me who are Daisy Dell, Herma, Lissa, Timothy and Paulus. I hope to hear more about them.

Rachel Dorset, I want to read one of your letters. Your name is a good, substantial one, as I am sure some of your letters must be.

Bon Ami, there are so many good, sensible ideas in your communication, I would like to read another.

Nina, if I should ever visit southeast Missouri, I feel a strong inclination to call and dine with you, if your bill of fare is always so tempting.

I have heard it said that it is a good thing to know when to speak, and an equally good thing to know when to stop—and I presume the same rule would apply to writing, the latter part at least, so I will forbear. LINA M.

Eastern Massachusetts, April 27.

Queries.

COL. COLMAN: If you will pardon our boldness, we have a few questions to ask of the Home Circle. Why have not some of your able contributors given us a logical as well as wordy condemnation of the dance—and for that matter the average minister may be appropriately asked the same question. The most of those who have thus far spoken—so far as our memory serves us—have dwelt upon the act more than the result. In common law, the motive to some extent, measures the crime; and may not the same be said of those who use the dance for calisthenic purposes? The sin of indulgence lies more in the violation of church rules than in the act itself. Our discipline does not prohibit its members from such indulgence—it leaves the individual conscience to settle that question, in accordance with the scripture injunction—"there is a time to mourn and a time to dance." But the theme is as wearisome as the fact, and after all has been said, we doubt if a single reader has been influenced either way. We have not seen a single argument proving it sinful in the abstract, as we mortals commonly view ordinary indulgences. Will some of its opponents take up their pen against kissing, and give us a lecture on that for a change? Will your Texas correspondent please to formulate his proposed theme for discussion so as not to offer us a syllogism instead of a thesis? Suppose it were offered thus: "does man fear the civil more than the divine law?" We then might reason from cause to effect, and perhaps elicit some valuable information. We wonder some one does not offer a premium for the "briefest" and best written communication. Boil down, boil down! Ebulition condenses.

Excelsior, Mo.

Letter from Lloyd Guyot.

DEAR CIRCLE: Again I come to spend a few pleasant moments in a friendly chat with the lords and ladies of your faculty. I am somewhat on the wandering list at present. I do not mean in mind (though it is not impossible), but I am simply a confirmed nomad. I manage to get the RURAL regularly, and, of course, keep posted on all new developments in the Home Circle. It would be a difficult matter to breathe without the RURAL; for, contained in it at times are found articles of such rare elevation, that the air doesn't seem so oppressive by half. Now, please don't take me to task for this assertion. I can't help admiring such writers as Nina, Daisy Dell, Alberta, Fifty-Seven, Bon Ami, Schoolman, Anon, Paulus and others, and I find an abundance of pleasure in reading their contributions. I congratulate the Home Circle in having such writers.

Since the closing of my school, I have visited many of our educational institutions—such as are found in northwestern Texas—and I think the Lone Star State will soon pride herself in the possession of as good schools as can be found anywhere. I notice that the normal mode of teaching is gradually superseding the "tight-laced" one of many years since—and which, in some portions of the country, now has quite a number of advocates. But I think it can be safely said that normalities will control the field in a very short space of time. It is to the advantage of Texas that such be the case. I find at Whitesboro—my present place of writing—a normal school splendidly conducted by an enrollment of 240 pupils. Prof. J. M. Carlisle is the principal.

There has lately been issued from this point an educational paper called the Normal Student, which bids fair, under the supervision of Prof. Cecil H. Smith, to become quite a success. Journals of this nature form quite an element, upon which depends, to a great extent, the success of schools in any State. May they gather strength with every issue.

LLOYD GUYOT.

A Letter from Free Lance.

I have read Truth's letter, also the reply of Bro. Jonathan, who says he is not astonished at the position taken by Truth, because he is a disciple of Moses &c. Now I propose to prove that Bro. Jonathan is not only a disciple of Moses, but that he is still shackled by the law which Peter says is "a yoke which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear." Acts 15, 10. Peter was not only telling about the act of circumcision, but the "law of Moses." Now it cannot be denied that the law of Moses was what is familiarly known as the "ten commandments," and one of the most sacred commands of Moses' law is "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy." Now Bro. Jonathan while he does not say he keeps the Sabbath holy, says that so and so is the reason he thinks it wrong to work on Sunday, clearly leaving us to infer that he believes in keeping the Sabbath holy. Now I undertake to say that in no place in the New Testament which he quotes to "Truth," can he find the command to keep the Sabbath, and he says Sunday is of divine origin. If he will read the history of Rome he will find that Constantine the Great issued an edict changing the day from Saturday to Sunday, and it has been observed ever since wherever the Roman Catholic religion has spread. Now do not

understand me to say that I would abrogate Sunday but let it be Sunday and not Sabbath.

In this utilitarian age we have got to go so fast that the mind and body both need rest from labor, and we need something in the way of recreation, something different from the usual routine, else both would soon wear out; and by the use of common sense we can easily discover what will rest each individual's mind and body and put to practical use a day vouchsafed to us by the laws of the land. I claim that a man who attempts to keep Sunday as a Sabbath is still under the law and not free in Christ Jesus, "for if the son shall make you free then are ye free indeed?" Jno. 8, 36, now I want it clearly understood that I have no doctrine to advocate except the doctrine of Christ, I have no sectarian creed to pin my faith on—but this I do know, that while I am satisfied Truth was not entirely without error, yet Bro. Jonathan is equally as much so. I have nothing but the Bible to go to, and if Brother J. will stick to it I will exchange ideas with him on that Sunday subject as long as it meets with the approbation of the Circle and yourself. More Anon.

FREE LANCE.

THE SAME OLD ROUND.

"Could I see the editor?" she asked, looking around for him and wondering what was going on under his table.

"Eh! yes, I'm him," responded the editor, evolving himself and slipping a cork into his pocket. "What can I do for you?"

"I am a student at Packer Institute," responded the blushing damsel, "and I have written a little article on 'Our School Days,' which I would like to have published in the Brooklyn Eagle, if you think it good enough."

"Certainly," replied the editor, gazing in unconscious admiration upon the beautiful face before him. "Does it commence 'Our school days! how the words linger in sweet cadences on the strings of memory! Is that the way it runs?'"

"Why, yes," responded the beaming girl. "Then it goes on, 'How we look forward from them to the time when we shall look back to them?'"

"How did you know?"

"Never mind," said the editor, with the engaging smile which has endeared him to the citizens of Brooklyn. "After that comes, 'So sunshiny! So gilded with the pleasures that make youth happy, they have flown into the immutable past and come to us in after life only as echoes in the caves of sweet recollection.' Isn't that it?"

"It certainly is," answered the astonished girl, radiant with delight. "How could you know what I had written?"

"Then it changes from the pianissimo and becomes more tender: 'The shadows gather around our path. The roses of friendship are withering, but may we not hope that they will bloom again as we remember the affection that bound us here and made?'"

"No, you're wrong there," and the soft eyes looked disappointed.

"Is it 'Hope on, hope ever?' asked the editor.

"That comes in further on. You had it nearly right. It is 'The dim shadows close around us. The flowers of friendship are sleeping, but not withered, and will bloom again in the affectionate remembrance of the chains that bound us so lightly.'"

"Strange that I should have made that mistake," said the editor musingly. "I never missed on one before. From there it goes, 'Schoolmates, let us live so that all our days shall be as radiant as those we have known here, and may we pluck happiness from every bush, forgetting never that the thorns are below the roses, and pitying those whose hands are bruised in the march through life.'"

"That's it!" exclaimed the delighted girl. "And then comes 'Hope on, hope ever.'"

"Sure's you're born!" cried the editor, blushing with pleasure, and once more on the right track. "Then it runs: 'And as for you, teachers dear!'"

"Yes, yes, you're right," giggled the girl. "Can't see how you found me out! Would you like to print it?" and her face assumed an anxious shade.

"Certainly," responded the editor. "I'll say it's by the most promising young lady in Brooklyn, the daughter of an esteemed citizen and a lady who has already taken a high social rank."

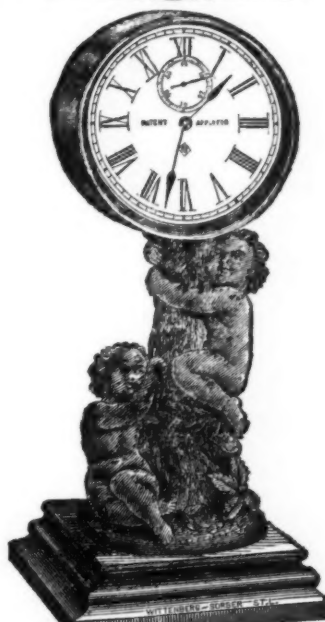
"That finishes the school commencement at one swoop," sighed the editor gloomily, as the fair vision floated out. "Can't see how I made the blunder about the shadows and roses and friendship. Either I'm getting old or some of these girls have struck out something original. Here, Swopes, tell the foreman to put this slush in the next tax sale supplement," and the editor felt in his hair for the cork, and wondered what had happened to his memory.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Excellence of Marriage.

Happy unions are always voluntary, not only at the beginning, but as long as life lasts. Love cannot be made free by a change of statutes. It cannot be found or lost under any circumstances. If the state should listen to the petitions of those who ask that sex relations be exempt from control, the experience of a quarter of a century would convince the world that the old, long tried, monogamic solution of the sex question is the wise one. There are evident reasons why such a result would come. In all the past emotional experiences of the race, it has been found impossible to create an intense idealization of more than one subject at one time; and it has been found, too, that when such an idealization has been tested by knowledge and time it does not diminish, but deepens; and that the effect of this long continued idealization is to create the best conditions of development, both for those who exercise it, and for those toward whom it is directed. Now, if the best conditions of happiness are once secured they should be maintained. It is not possible to bring out all the results of this mutual sex idealization. The very fact that the association is a permanent one gives it earnestness and dignity. It would not be possible to extract from a half-dozen associations, extending over a period of twenty five years, the same amount of fine character development that would come from one fortunate association lasting for the same time. When we are once sure of

the wisdom, and the integrity and affection of some friend through long experience, we spend no more brain activity in learning his peculiarities of character and in adapting ourselves to them. The association of man and wife is rather moral and affectional than intellectual. It is a rest, a certainty, a point of departure for other activities. Once settled, and safely settled, we waste no power in readjusting the relations, but take the fruit as it ripens, without the need of uprooting the old and planting the new trees.—North American Review.

An acrid old maiden lady in one of our neighboring towns arose in the temperance meeting a few evenings ago, and read an original poem, beginning "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." It brought tears to the eyes of the young men present.



This beautiful clock, an ornament to any room in cottage or mansion, is given as a premium to any one who sends us twelve new subscribers for one year. We have sent out hundreds of them for premiums; some of which have been running for several years, and all keep accurate time, and give unbounded satisfaction. Every one who reads this can get up the club and get this excellent clock free.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS,

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilelessness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane in the head and throat.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills are the best cathartic regulators.

My Good Woman.

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—Toledo Blade.

HEDGES' NEW BOOK.

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN: Where can I get Hedges' book on the manufacture of sorgo? What will it cost? Address, J. S. McKINNEY, Caddo Grove, Johnson Co., Texas.

Send \$1 to I. A. Hedges, 2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and book will be forwarded by mail.

The Hon. J. A. Dacus' illustrated Lives of the James and Younger Brothers, published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, has reached a sale of 50,000 copies in ten months. The demand is wonderful. Book agents are reaping a rich harvest with it.

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I offer for sale a large number of Light Brahma Poultry, C. shins, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, &c. Eggs put up to go safely after March 1st. Established 1871. Circular free. G. W. PLEASANTS, Wright City, Mo. 8-11

Plymouth Rocks

A new pair or trio of choice Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Also eggs from choice breeding stock at \$2 per setting of 13. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

Raising Turkeys & Chickens

Ser-d fifteen cents to National Farmer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and get by mail "What Twenty Persons (Noted for their great success in raising Turkeys and Chickens) Have to Say of Raising what these experienced persons have to say will give one more information how to be successful, than the reading of any dollar poultry book.

The Poultry World

Poultry Parasites.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: As this is the season of the year when poultry is generally troubled with parasites, perhaps I can profitably interest some of your readers with a short communication on the subject of destroying them.

There are several kinds, and perhaps the most fatal are the "head lice," which are hatched out on the heads of chicks almost immediately after the chicks are hatched. I say fatal, not because they are so difficult to get rid of, but because they are so often neglected, probably on account of the manager knowing nothing of their presence. Soon after being hatched, or almost immediately after becoming dry, if the head of the chick is examined it will frequently be found to be infested with lice, and if neglected they often cause the death of the chick. If the head of the chicks, a few hours after being hatched, are thoroughly greased with good pure lard—not grease fried out of meat—the lice are killed. A second greasing, when the chicks are a week or two old is sometimes necessary, but I have never had any trouble with them after the chicks are two or three weeks old.

Many chicks droop and die before they are three weeks old, from no other cause than being infested with these lice. Then—and perhaps the most difficult to manage—comes the little red mite, sometimes called chiggers, which are generally found on the undersides of the nest poles, in the cracks of the poultry house and about the nests of sitting hens, especially if the nests are up off the ground. There are many ways recommended for getting rid of them, but the best method I have ever found to get rid of them and keep them at bay, is by thoroughly whitewashing the houses, roosts and poles, nest boxes &c., every two months during the spring and summer. I mean by thoroughly whitewashing, that every corner, crack and crevice of the houses, nest boxes, and roost poles be filled with the whitewash. Whitewash is cheap, is a purifier as well as a vermin destroyer; so use it often and liberally. Likely there are more eggs spoiled, caused from sitting hens being molested and sometimes literally "eaten up" by these pests, than from all other causes combined, especially on farms where the hen houses are common, and the housewife is compelled to care for the poultry without any assistance from the men folks. It is claimed that coal oil will kill them if the roost poles are thoroughly saturated with it, but it would be unsafe to use much coal oil about the nest boxes. If the nest boxes have not been thoroughly whitewashed before the hens are set, perhaps the best thing that could be done would be to mix a handful of tobacco or tobacco stems with the straw that the nest is made of. Sprigs of cedar it is said will drive them away. Others recommend sassafras leaves or bark, pennyroyal, tansy, carbolio acid, &c., and still others sprinkle sulphur in the nests and among the feathers of the sitting hens, but sulphur should be used with judgment as it may cause the hen and chicks to contract cold if used too liberally during damp weather.

Next comes a variety frequently found on grown fowls; they are rather long, of a grayish color, and run with the feathers of the fowl are parted and the insects exposed to the light. When infested with this variety, the fowls should be furnished with a large box of dry, finely pulverized dirt or saw dust, and a handful of sulphur thoroughly mixed with each bushel of dust. This dust box should be kept under shelter and perfectly dry, and the fowls will soon rid themselves of the pests.

Wright City, Mo. G. W. PLEASANTS.

Lice, not Cholera.

The real amount of damage done by lice and other parasites generally on poultry, says an exchange, is not commonly known. With nine-tenths of the people, when a fowl dies it is said to die from cholera, whereas the true cause at the bottom is much more likely to be vermin or roup. Thousands of fowls are dwarfed and killed by the vermin which infest their bodies and houses, especially in summer time. There are parasites of all sizes and colors that are continually sapping out the very life from the fowls and making them so weak that they are easy victims to all diseases. Your fowls drop off one by one, and you wonder what is the matter. Reader, if you have a poultry house, there are probably thousands of vermin swarming in it now. Some of them are so small and of such color that it is hard to see them. Shake one of the fowls over the sleeve of your white shirt, and look well for the result. You need not expect the chick to grow fast, nor the older ones to give good returns in eggs while there are lice about.

Now, to kill these pests and to prevent them, clean the house well, take whitewash (to which may be added, if handy, a little carbolio acid), and apply thoroughly to the roosts, nests, cracks, etc., and if you do the work well you have got them. After this, once a week rub coal-oil on the poles, just before the fowls go to roost. Three or four times a year fumigate the house with burning sulphur and rosin, while the fowls are outside. Branches of cedar trees in the house, or carbolio powder kept scattered around on the floor, or in the nests, or tobacco stems and leaves used in the same way, are excellent preventives. Vermin do not like the smell of cedar, and generally keep away from it. Oil is death to them. But do not put too much coal oil on a mother hen, for it will kill the chicks that brood under, as well as kill the vermin. No one can estimate the damage they do. Give the house a good dose of whitewash now, before you forget it, and oil the poles weekly, and it will pay you big.

Plymouth Rocks.

The poultry business of the United States is one of its most important branches of industry, and deserves to be carefully studied in all its details by everyone who raises a few chickens yearly, as well as by those who devote much, if not all of their time, to this pursuit. The difference between success and failure lies in being attentive to apparently small things. Of course, the food and manner of feeding it, makes a very great difference; but the fact remains, viz., that the breed itself is of the utmost importance. A large and constantly increasing number favor the Plymouth Rock. There is no doubt but that it is a very fine fowl, and probably is second to none if properly bred and correctly managed. There exists, however, a variety of opinions as to the size of these birds. The standard (correctly, I think) recognizes a large size; while the prevalence of the Cochins shape has caused some to favor small sized fowls. I suspect that in many cases, the real cause of such partiality is the inability, for divers reasons, to breed and raise first-class birds, which even approach the standard in weight. One writer claims that the Plymouth Rock is simply an improved Dominique, and nothing more. If that position be correct, we certainly must expect small sized fowls; and I don't see why they should be called anything but Dominiques. I believe, however, that they are neither Dominique Rocks nor Cochins Rocks, but simply and solely Plymouth Rocks. In the matter of eggs, experiments have fully convinced me that large sized birds of this breed will produce as many, and those of greater weight than those which I consider undersized.

In raising poultry for market purposes, the size and shape make a much greater difference than is generally supposed. For this purpose, I would not advocate a coarse, over-grown specimen of the Cochins type, but should prefer a large, square, heavy and compact body of what I consider the true Plymouth Rock shape, such as may be seen at my yards at any time. I know that fresh can be produced upon that class of birds at less expense than upon those of a dwarfed and diminutive size or Cochins shape. Let us, therefore, not lower the standard for Plymouth Rocks, but rather breed them to such a degree of perfection, that as far as weight is concerned, all may be satisfied with the present standard. F. H. CORBIN.

MODERN COURTSHIP.

"And do you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her wasp like system. "And you'll always love me so?" "Always, Frederick; ever so." "And you pledge me to see but—"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"And darling, you will mend my sock—"

"Your what, sir?"

"You will mend my social ways and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my life so to do, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But suppose in the fullness of time some accident should happen to—to say the truth—?"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what?"

"To the troussure; would it defer the hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my part—"

"Begone, sir, what do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say if my panting bosom should grow cold in death, would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you, for though I may never have a shirt—"

"Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes, in the struggle of life, forget the plain duty."

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender caresses, and make the duty of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them would be pain."

And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such conveniences as buttons, socks, trousers and shirts.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Suffering Women.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the disease for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache, torments, kidneys out of flux, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—Watchman.

Over 165,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., general agents, St. Louis, Mo.

Carbolio Sheep Dip is the best. Address G. Milnebrook & Co., St. Louis, send for circulars.

"INDIGESTION."—You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but we can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter of a dollar, and can be had at any druggist's. Ask for PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

For sheep bitten by dogs and all open sores on animals, from any cause, use Stewart's Healing Powder; 5¢ a box.

FREE Samples and Catalogue of the selling articles on earth. Write to Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. N.Y.

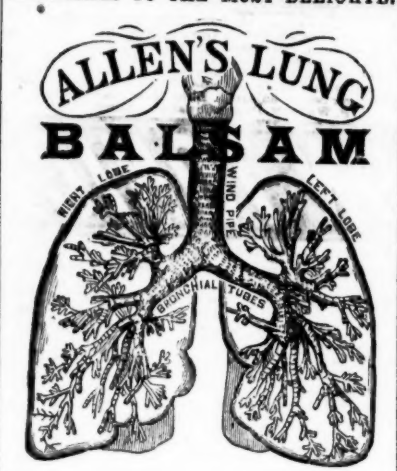
BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 5 years. Price of washer, \$7. Sample to agents, 25¢. Price of wringer, \$10. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. Write to F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.

50 New Style Chromo Cards, no 2 alike. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 10¢

\$7 a week. \$12 a day at home easily run. \$125 Costly outfit free. Address True & Co. 212-214, Maine.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY.

STRICTLY PURE!
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

What the Doctors Say!

ISAAC R. DORAN, M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, writes that "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, I freely use it in my private practice, and with unbounded success."

DR. FLETCHER of Lexington, Mo., says: "I recommend your 'BALSAM' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of CONSUMPTION in his place by the use of "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM."

DR. J. R. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For a Disease of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

As an Expectorant it has no equal.

It contains no Opium in any form.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Blooded Stock!

1 Will sell at the

Fair Grounds, St. Joseph, Mo.

—ON—

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881,

60 Head of

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

50 of which are first-class Young Bulls, one and two years old, mostly rears, of the very best families—Roe of Sharon, Young Mary, Phyllis, etc.—all selected and acclimated in Jackson county, Mo. The females are young and descended from imported Young Mary and imported Belina.

Also 25 registered Jersey or Alderney cattle.

20 of which are young cows and heifers of the best milk and butter families—a rare opportunity to get these desirable breeds at a low price.

Also 100 head of thoroughbred Cotswold sheep, mostly imported, both sexes, all young and first-class animals, with heavy fleeces.

Sale positive and without reserve or by bid, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock. Lunch on the grounds. Catalogues sent on application to myself, Millersburg, Ky., or after May 7th, to St. Joseph.

ALEX. MCCLINTOCK,

Millersburg, Ky.

Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer.

1-2

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion, or any other complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use HOP BITTERS.

HOP BITTERS are simply weak and low spirited, try HOP BITTERS. It is a life-saver, it has saved thousands of lives.

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FOR ANY SIZE SCALE ADDRESS
JONES OF BINGHAMTON
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5 TON WAGON SCALE 60 DOLLARS, FREIGHT PAID.

Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Wearings, Knife Edges and Pivots. Every kind of Scale sold on trial and no money asked till tested. For Free Book on Scale—Address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ANNUAL LIVE STOCK SALES.

TENNESSEE SERIES, 1881.

Tuesday, May 17, 1881,

W. & V. L. POLK, Columbia, Tenn.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881,

Campbell Brown and D. B. Cooper, Spring Hill, Tenn.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881,

Cockrill, Thompson, Kirkman & Gardner, Nashville, Tenn.

The three days' sale will include fully a hundred head of Trotting and Saddle Horses, by such stallions as Bessener (2:19), Blackwood, Jr. (2:22), Enfield (2:30), Trouble (sire Lizzie 2d, 2:23; at 6 years), Administrator (2:29), and sire of Memento, 2-year trial 2:30; Tom Hal (sire Little Brown Jug, pacing record 2:19), Alamo, Jr. (sire Annie W.), Chicasso (2:29), Columbus (sire Little Mack, 2:29), Prince Pulaski (sire Mattie Hunter, pacing 2:14), &c. Fifty head of H. R. Jerseys, including the entire magnificent herd of Mr. V. L. Kirkman (sold because the owner gives up farming), and representing almost all the leading families of the United States. Forty head of well-bred Short-horns. Two hundred head of thoroughbred Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Five hundred head of high grade sheep.

It includes the first prize herd at the Nashville, 1877 and 1878, the second prize herd at St. Louis, 1878, the noted bulls imp. Jazel (3500) and Lord Lawrence (1414), by imp. Lawrence (61) out of imp. Lady Mary (1148); the cows imp. Mary Jane (6856), record 17 lbs 10 oz butter per week at 4 years old; imp. Sprightly (2825), 1st prize at St. Louis, 1878; and imp. Lady Burlington (1718), 2d prize same place and time—and 5 other imported cows. Also Peppin (6829), 1st prize heifer at St. Louis, 1878, Maid Marion (1917), daughter of imp. Lady Mary (1148), and young animals from all the above dams by imp. Jazel and Lord Lawrence. It is believed that no superior lot of Jerseys has ever been offered at public sale.

17-26-ew

P. M. KIBLY & CO.,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

612 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fruits in their Season a Specialty.

We offer to shippers 12 years experience, promptness and the best location in the city. Market reports, stencil plans, &c., free on application. Refer to Editor Rural World.

17-26-ew

SUGAR CANE MACHINERY.

Our Sugar Cane Machinery comprises the largest and most complete line of Cane Mills, etc., made by any establishment in the world, and includes:

VERTICAL CANE MILLS

OF ALL SIZES,

HORIZONTAL CANE MILLS

BESSER POWER, AND STEAM,

SUGAR EVAPORATORS,

STEAM SUGAR MACHINERY,

and all apparatus for Syrup or Sugar making. Circulars, with prices, &c., free on application.

BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers Sugar Machinery, Cane Mills, Victor Cane Mills, Cane Evaporators, Sugar Engines, etc.

17-26-ew

JERUSALEM

Artichokes.

Per Bushel, \$1. Per Barrel, \$2.00.

ALL NEW SEED.

Per Bushel, \$4.50. Large lots, less price.

17-26-ew

17-26-ew

Breeders' Directory.

For the convenience of many breeders who do not wish to insert large advertisements, we will insert cards in this column at reasonable rates which will be given on application.

CHARLES G. MCHATTON, Agent, Fulton, Mo. Breeder of pure Berkshire from imported registered stock; winners of 36 class and 9 sweepstakes premiums. Ohello's Sambo VII (3579) imported, at head of herd; also pure English Cot-wolds. Stock for sale at reduced rates. Correspondence solicited. 14-25

H. H. RUSSELL, Fayetteville, Johnson county, Mo., breeder of Poland-China swine. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. 15

H. V. P. Block, Aberdeen, Pike county, Mo. breeds and has for sale pure and high-bred Percheron stallions and mares by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, champion Almah trotter, pure Jersey and Light Brahma fowls. Allendale Stock Farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo. 20-21

J. HENDERSHOTT, Beverly, Macon county, Mo., breeder of draft horses, short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Plymouth Rock fowls. Three first-class draft stallions for sale. 15-14

K. H. ALLEN, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Bronze turkeys and Light Brahma fowls. Allendale Stock Farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo. 20-21

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers. 16-17

CHAS. GALLE'S

Combination Stock Mark.

(Patent applied for.)

Very attractive, cheap and convenient to apply and detach. No two alike in each county. Send 3-cent stamp for sample mark and circular. Price \$1.50 per 100; \$1 per additional 100. 13-22

CHAS. GALLE, Box 51, Columbia, Boone Co., Mo.

JAMESE WHITE, ENGLEWOOD, COOK COUNTY, ILL.

Breeder of Plymouth Rocks and Houdans. Winners of highest honors at Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Boston, Lafayette, Ft. Wayne, Bloomington, Burlington, New Bedford, &c. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$4 per setting of 13; Houdan eggs, \$3 per setting of 13. Breeding birds for sale at all times. Send for circular. 7-12

Spanish Merino SHEEP.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macoupin Co., Ill.

Only 35 miles from St. Louis, on the CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS railroad, or the ROCKFORD,

CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. COLMAN: I have tried rye and and buckwheat to plow under for manure, and find buckwheat is the best. I sow in July and plow in under in the spring. It keeps the ground mellow all summer. W. T. E.

COL. COLMAN: I want a Durham bull, twelve or fifteen months old, red preferred, of good style and pedigree. I want the price, laid down at Springfield, Mo. The best bull, at the lowest figures will draw my money. T. S. B. Half Way, Polk Co., Mo.

COL. COLMAN: Will some of your readers please inform me through the columns of your paper, how and when is the best way to sow Osage orange seed. Should they be soaked, and if so, how long? WM. CRISP, Naples, Ills.

COL. COLMAN: The premium clock was received in good order. My family and myself like it very much. It keeps good time, and is a beautiful clock. I feel well paid for getting up the club, and think if every reader of the RURAL WORLD would now take hold in earnest and get up a club of twelve, he would not regret it. ARTHUR BITTLE, Lewis Co., Mo.

COL. COLMAN: Having been a reader of the RURAL WORLD a number of years, and having seen a good many persons ask questions and get answers through your paper, now if you think it is worth while, I wish to learn how to cut ditches and drain my ground the cheapest way. By what other way than ditching with a spade can I drain my ground; are there ditching machines or other implements made for this purpose; if so, where can they be gotten? Atchison, Kansas. NIELS S. NIELSEN.

COL. COLMAN: In answer to W. R. D., of Cairo, Mo.; I have plowed under both rye and buckwheat for manure, and I find buckwheat the best. I sow in July and plow under in the spring, and it keeps the ground mellow all summer. In answer to Mr. H., of Bates Co., who cut off persimmon sprouts to the ground in June: I cut them off for two summers about the 25th of August, and have no more now. Our peach trees are in bloom; what is late and looks a little thin; oats and grass look well, and not much corn is planted. Boone Co., Mo. WM. S. ELLIOTT.

COL. COLMAN: We have been blockaded so long by snow, that I hardly know that I am taking any paper outside of our county paper. When a train does get through, it seldom happens to be a mail train, then follows another blockade. My RURAL WORLD came very promptly till the first of November, then skipped me till January, since which time we have had but little mail of any kind. I am keeping the first leaf of the RURAL WORLD, and miss the absent ones very much. In fact I want to be counted one of the permanent subscribers. I cannot afford to grow cane and make syrup without the valuable instructions gleaned from his sorghum department. I. N. WALDEN, Bigelow, Nobles Co., Minn. Apr. 11.

COL. COLMAN: I noticed an excellent article in the RURAL, of Jan. 13th, 1881, by B. F. Hockman, headed "How to Make Osage Orange Hedges." I agree with the gentleman exactly, as to making a live and lasting hedge fence. But not having the experience that he has, I write for further information, trusting he will answer through the columns of your valuable paper, and by so doing enlighten others as well as myself. I have a hedge that was set out in the spring of '79, therefore having had two summers' growth. Is it the right age to begin dwarfing, or should it have been done last spring? Should the first cutting be made just at the top of the ground, and does it make any difference whether the cut be a smooth one, as when cut by an upward stroke with a brier or brush saw, or a rough one as when cut by a downward stroke with a brush hook or a corn cutter? Also, how do you decide when the flow of sap is just right for cutting? Brown Co. Kan. BERT G. WISE.

COL. COLMAN: In the fall of 1879, I picked up some seed and had it threshed out, and I got twelve bushels. I ground it on my feed mill with a little oats, and I found it was excellent for milch cows. It increased the quantity as well as the quality of milk, and also gave the butter a better flavor. Last fall I picked up the seed on seven acres, and had it threshed out on a common threshing machine, and got one hundred and forty bushels of clean seed. There was a good deal of it tramped into the ground from hauling the cane. I feel safe in saying, that if all the seed had been picked, it would have surely yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre. I have ground it in the same way this past winter, and it proves to be an excellent feed. If ground fine, it is good for calves and pigs, as well as for horses in general. Horses like it in any shape, and it cannot be beaten for chicken feed.

COL. COLMAN: Your premium clock, for getting up a club of twelve subscribers at one dollar each, was received some six weeks ago, but I have neglected acknowledging the receipt of it, and telling you how I like it, till this late date, that I might give it a thorough trial, which I have done. To say it pleases me is to tell you the truth. I have never seen a clock that I like so well. It runs in any position you put it, whether erect, or laying on its face or back. No key can be lost for it needs none to wind it. It can be regulated to go a little slower or a little faster in an instant without opening a door. The beauty of it is, it doesn't have to be opened to wind, or regulate it. No dust or dirt can get into it, and it ought to run many years without cleaning. I feel justified in saying all this, because I know if all your subscribers knew what a nice clock it is, they would go to work and get up a club of twelve and obtain it free. And there is another satisfaction that I have which is, that every one of my club is delighted with the RURAL, and are thankful to me for inducing

them to take it, and say they will never be without it again. Hoping that others will aid in extending the circulation of your paper, I remain J. S. GORDON, Jackson Co., Mo.

A Crowning Success.

In the manufacture of Parlor Organs our country leads the world. In quality of tone, excellence of mechanism, beauty of design and economy of manufacture, we stand confessedly and immensely in advance of all other countries. This superiority is maintained and increased by the valuable improvements recently perfected by Messrs. Marchal & Smith. This famous house now offers an organ with twenty stops, having the most brilliant and powerful musical combination ever perfected. These enterprising gentlemen have made many liberal offers, and have never failed to keep all their promises and more. In this offer they so far outstrip all competition that they are the house to order from. Their wide reputation and immense business is a guarantee that they will do exactly as they agree, and purchasers can deal with them with assurance of securing an organ from the great Metropolis of America which will be unequalled in power and beauty.

Reducing Live Stock Rates.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Commissioner Fink today notified the railroad agents here that rates on live stock will be reduced, beginning Monday, on a basis of 35 cents per 100 pounds gross and 25 cents net to New York. The regular tariff rates are 60 cents gross and 50 cents net. On dressed beef the rate is reduced from 80 cents to 40 cents. These reductions are made on account of the persistent cutting by the various roads.

The Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11, 1881.

POULTRY.—We quote: Chickens—Hens \$3 25, mixed \$2 75 to \$2 90, Cocks \$2 50, Ducks \$1 75 to \$2. Turkeys at \$1 00 a lb. GAME.—Snipe \$1 50. Duck: Mallard \$2 50, teal \$1 50, wild pigeons 75c. POTATOES.—Old: Early rose 65¢ to 70¢, peerless 85¢ to 90¢, burbank \$1 02 to 1 05, peach-blow 90c. New at \$2 25 per bushel box. ONIONS.—Old at \$1 50 per bushel, and new at \$2. CABBAGE.—At \$3 to \$3 50 per crate for choice. GREEN PEAS.—Choice at \$1 to \$1 25 per bu. CUCUMBERS.—Selling at 75¢ to 90¢ per dozen. TURNIPS AND PARSNIPS.—\$2 75 per bbl for turnips, and \$2 for parsnips. SQUASH.—Dull at 40¢ to 50¢ per doz. WHITE BEANS.—Sound clean country \$1 50 to \$2 25; eastern—in demand—medium \$2 50; navy \$2 60 to \$2 70.

STRAWBERRIES.—Receipts all from Arkansas. Choice at \$3 50 to \$4 per 6-gallon case, and \$2 50 to \$3 for slightly soiled and sandy. Apples.—Choice \$1 50 to \$2, good shipping \$1 to \$1 50. ORANGES.—Messina \$5 00 to \$5 50, Imperial \$5 50 to \$6 per box. LEMONS.—Messina \$3 75 for choice to \$4 for fancy; Palermo \$3 25 per box. BANANAS.—Sell on orders at \$2 to \$3 50 per bunch. COCONUTS.—\$2 50 to \$3 per 100. WOOL.—Unwashed medium 23½¢ to 24¢, tub-washed 34 to 36c. HIDES.—We quote: Dry flint 16¢, damaged 13c, dry salt 12½¢, damaged 10½¢, ball and stag 10c. FEATHERS.—Prime L. G. 59c, mixed 15 to 45c. SHEEP BELTS.—Green—Large \$1 to \$1 25, Dry—Large 40¢ to \$1, shearings 10¢ to 25c. DEER SKINS.—Steady. Dry 41 to 42c, damp and meaty at 30 to 35c.

FURS.—We quote: Raccoon—No. 1 50c; No. 2 35c; No. 3 20c; No. 4 10c. Mink—No. 1 40c; No. 2 25c; No. 3 10c; No. 4 5c. Skunk—black 50c for open and 60c for closed; short stripe 40c; narrow stripe 35c; white 10c; civet 5 to 10c. Wild cat 15 to 20c; Fox—gray 50c to 60c; red 75c; otter 50c to \$7; beaver 50c to \$2 per lb; bear \$2 to \$7; badger 20 to 50c. Opossum—8 to 12c; muskrat 5 to 12½c; Wolf—large No. 1 at \$2; small 50 to 60c; House cat 5 to 10c; Southern catch 15 to 25 per cent less than above.

BUTTER.—Although price of all grades have materially declined, there exists still only a light local demand, chiefly for choice yellow. Medium and lower grades are entirely neglected regardless of price.

The consequence is that while receipts of the former are daily absorbed, the latter accumulate steadily with no apparent outlet.

We quote creamery 20 to 24c; Choice yellow dairy 18 to 20c; Good yellow dairy 15 to 17c; Near by make yellow 12 to 15c; Light colored or poor 7 to 10c. CHEESE.—Full stock 12 to 14c; Part skim 8 to 10c; poor part skim 2 to 5c. EGGS.—Dull 8 to 8½c per dozen. CATTLE.—We quote: Export steers \$5 75 to \$6 15, good to heavy steers \$5 40 to \$5 65, Medium to fair steers \$5 00 to \$5 35; fair to good Colorado steers \$4 60 to \$5 40, fair to good stockers \$3 75 to \$4 25; fair to good feeders, 1000 to 1100 lb 4 90 to \$5 25; native cows (common to choice) \$4 00 to \$4 50; good to choice native oxen \$3 50 to \$4 50; good to choice corn-fed Texas steers \$4 50 to \$5 15, medium to fair corn-fed Texas steers \$4 00 to \$4 40; inferior to common mixed \$3 35 to \$3 75 milch cows with calves \$4 00 to \$8 00 veal calves \$4 00 to \$8 00.

HOGS.—We quote: Light shipping \$5 00 to \$5 25, Yorkers \$5 75 to \$5 85, Coarse to good heavy packing \$5 50 to \$5 90; good to choice heavy \$6 00 to \$6 25. SHEEP.—Common to fair clipped \$2 75 to \$3 25, fair to good clipped \$3 25 to \$4, good to choice clipped \$4 to \$4 50, stock sheep \$2 to \$2 50. Woolled sheep not wanted.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the most honorable and substantial establishments in the country. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is one of the standard and most highly esteemed preparations of the day, and justly enjoys a wide and increasing sale. This is brought about by the high merit of the goods and the judicious and extensive manner in which they are advertised throughout the country. Laudatory comments might be easily written in their praise, but with goods so able to speak for themselves, simple facts serve a better purpose.—Des Moines (Iowa), Western Farm Journal

PEACH AND PLUM SEEDLINGS.

17,100,000 Peach, and 20,000 Plum seedlings, 3 to 4 inches, from 4 to 6 beds, FOUR AND SIX DOLLARS PER THOUSAND; Carefully packed and shipped as directed. Address, STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.

We send on trial for thirty days our Electro-Voltaic Belt, Bands, and Suspensories, to young men and others suffering from weakness, nervous debility, lost vitality, lost manhood, and many other diseases. We guarantee speedy cures and complete restoration of manhood. Address without delay, VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

D. HARTER'S
GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking spirits. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerves and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what I give it the credit.
J. F. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

IRON TONIC.
The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Ferrous Chloride of Iron, Ferrous Sulphate, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.
MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

SHORT-HORN SALES!

SERIES OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1881:

Messrs. J. H. POTTS & SON, at their Farm, adjoining Jacksonville, Illinois.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1881:

S. E. PRATHER, Sherman, Ills., (will sell at Springfield, Illinois.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1881:

Messrs. PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, at Harriestown, Macon Co. (On Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 3d, 1881:

J. N. HOYT, Harriestown, Ills., J. G. STRAWN, Orleans, Ills., and A. C. FORD, Illinois, Ills., will sell at Harriestown, Ills.

The lot will embrace about 30 Head, from Messrs. POTTS' herd including the grand show-bull Frederick William 23195.

Mr. PRATHER's 1140 Females, 10 Bulls and 50 South Down Sheep.

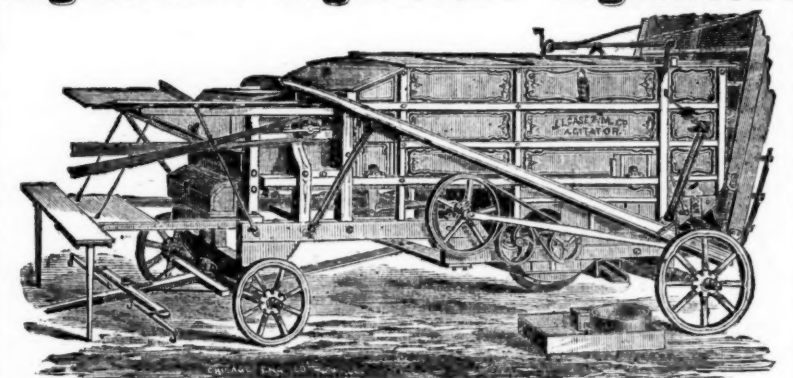
Messrs. PICKRELL THOMAS & SMITH sell 35 Females and 25 Bulls.

Messrs. HOYT & Co. about 6 Head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls.

Catalogues on application to show.

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Agitator! Agitator! Agitator!



The Most Perfect Thresher and Saver Made.

J. I. CASE Threshing Machine Co., RACINE, WIS.

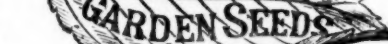
FARM ENGINES.—Portable and Tractor—8, 10, 12, 15, and 20-Horse.

SEPARATORS.—Agitator, Eclipse, Apron—20 to 40-inch Cylinders.

HORSE POWERS.—4-Wheel, Double Pinion Woodbury. Best in the World.

Make More and Sell More Threshing Machines than any firm in the World.

Send for Catalogue—it costs nothing. Mention name of this paper.



It is manifest that from GOOD SEED ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.

The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality.

Over 1500 acres in garden seed crops under our own cultivation.

Ask your storekeeper for them in their original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Coates' "Lock Lever" Hay & Grain Rake



Patented Aug. 1867, Jan. 1875, June 1875, and Nov. 1878. 75,000 now in Use. Twenty Steel Teeth. No complicated ratchet wheels, friction bands, nor other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight touch of the lever and DRIVEN'S WEIGHT dumps it. Best self dump in market. A small boy rakes easily 30 acres per day with the COATES' "LOCK LEVER." Send for Circulars.

A. W. COATES & CO., ALLIANCE, OHIO.

DEERE MANSUR & CO., Gen'l agents, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Mo.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS,

Order from the old Reliable Seed House.

Jersey Yellow the best variety now grown 1 to 5000. \$1.75 per 1000. 5000 and over \$1.50 per 1000. Yellow Nansmond, Southern Queen, Red Bermuda and Black Spanish same price.

Well packed delivered at freight or express office upon receipt of price. Special prices on large lots.

We have the largest stock in the west of GERMAN and COMMON MILLET, HUNGARIAN and BUCKWHEAT.

CANE MACHINERY AND CANE SEED.

We are general western agents for the old reliable VICTOR CANE MILL and COOK EVAPORATOR. Send or prices.

We offer while our stock lasts: Kansas Orange Cane Seed the best variety now grown, 15c. per lb. \$5 per bushel.

Early Amber Cane Seed 10c. per lb. \$5 per bushel, packages included. Send money with order.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

STAR CANE MILL.

Grinds twice as fast double the capacity cheaper MILL made, warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills, and a mill stock of evaporators and sugar maker's supplies. Send for circular to.

J. A. FIELD & CO., 8th and Howard Str. St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS!!

\$1.25 for 13. \$2.00 for 20; Carefully packed in baskets. Address, Mr. A. R. VOORHEES, Brunswick, Mo.

COMBINATION SALE

125 Head of Harness Horses AND 25 JERSEY CATTLE At Nashville, Tenn., Friday, May 20th.

The horses consist of Saddlers, Drivers, Family Horses, Trotters, Brood Mares, Cobs, Fillies and Stallions of the very best families in our State. Will be sold at public auction. Sale positive. No postponement. Address A. J. MCKIMIN, Nashville, Tenn.

SHEEP LABEL.

For marking Cattle, Sheep, Swine. Price and samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingsia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in Parker's Ginger Tonic as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic today. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonic, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

WOODBURN ANNUAL SALE.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF YEARLINGS,

the entire produce (except two injured colts) of all my thoroughbred brood mares for 1880, the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy and Lisbon will be held at Woodburn Stud Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Ky., on

Wednesday May 25, 81.

Sale positive. No by-bidding. Terms cash. A. J. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues furnished on application to J. J. BRODHEAD, Spring Station, Ky.

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BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Warehouses in all the leading cities of the country. Mention this paper.

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The Strongest Mills Made.

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Because warranted the best (same as Scales) and warrant is substantial. Contain all improvements. Prices lowest, quality considered. Send for catalogue describing article wanted.

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THE BEST TWO ROLLER CANE MILL

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FAIR OFFER.

150 No. 1 apple grades in prime condition best kinds and quality No. 1; will send 100 to responsible parties for their examination before paying for them. Prepared, packed and sealed on same terms, current and grape cuttings, young evergreens, native plants etc. All also, above offered a prime offer.

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E. T. Hollister & Co.,
Fruit and Produce
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THIS IS THE VICTOR Double Clover Machine, and Best of the Ashland Clover Mowers, Sept. 15, 1880, is a reliable test at Toledo, O., in the presence of 20,000 Farmers and Thousands of the West. 244
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